DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 213 652 SO 013 944

TITLE	Selected Bibliography of Arab Educational Materials, Vol. 4, No. 1, 1979.
INSTITUTION	Al-Ahram Center for Scientific Translations, Cairo (Egypt).; Documentation Centre for Education, Cairo (Egypt).
REPORT NO	TT-79-59119/1
PUB DATE	82
NOTE	173p.; Not available from EDRS in paper copy due to poor reproducibility of original document. For a related document, see ED 200 505. Prepared under the Special Foreign Currency Program.
EDRS PRICE	MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	Annotated Bibliographies; Arabic; *Arabs; *Comparative Education; Conferences; Educational Administration; Educational History; Elementary Secondary Education; Higher Education; Illiteracy; Kindergarten; Parent Teacher Cooperation; Psychology; Scientific Research; Teacher Education; Teaching Methods; Textbooks; Youth

ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography lists educational materials from Arab countries. Items cited were published in 1979 and include journal articles, newspaper articles, government publications, and monographs. Topics dealt with include the following: Arabic language and writing, children's books, children's radio programs, elementary and secondary education, higher education, educational administration, educational conferences, educational history, illiteracy, Islamic education, kindergartens, parents and teachers councils, psychology, textbooks, scientific research, students, teacher education, teaching methods, and youth. The bibliography concludes with lists of authors and sources. (Author/RM)

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SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARAB EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Vol. 4, No. 1, 1979

SP 013 974

Compiled by the Agency of Educational
Documentation and Information

Cairo
1982

Prepared under the Special Foreign Currency Program of the U.S. department of Education, and published pursuant to an Agreement with the National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. by the Al-Ahram Center for Scientific Translation.

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ANGER

The Role of Parents in Alleviating It - Arab Countries

1. Dabour, Mourshid, "Anger - Its Types and Patterns", (Al-Ghadab Anwa'ehi Wa Asaleebihi), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 31, (February 1979), pp. 26-27.

At the outset, the article explains what is meant by anger and its effects. Then it reviews the types of anger, mentioning the positive and negative types, enumerates the reasons for anger and refers to the frustration of an individual and the attempt of a child to immitate his parents.

The writer also mentions the impact of a child's gathering with others or with his younger brothers in this field.

Then the writer indicates the relation between anger and physiological activities reviewing in this context forms of expressing anger.

Finally, the article confirms the role of parents and educationalists in alleviating anger, concentrating here on explaining the importance of guidance, non-interference in childrens work or play and non-restriction of their freedom for alleviating the anger of children.

At the end, there is a list of references on which the writer based his article.

ARABIC LANGUAGE

Education - Arab Countries

2. El Na'oury, Nissa, "We and Arabic Teaching", (Nahnou Wa Ta'lim Al-Arabeya), "Doha" magazine, Qatar, 4th year, Issue No. 41, (May 1979), pp. 45-46.

At the outset, the writer enumerates the reasons for the weakness of the Arabic language indicating the impact of colloquial Arabic at home and at school on the present status of the classical language. Then the writer explains the methods of teaching classical Arabic at schools and how these methods result in weakening students in this language.

The writer also asserts the importance of having teachers of all subjects at schools and even university speak to their students in classical Arabic so that it may be the language of all dealings inside school and university.

The writer indicates how such an attitude would help students get into the habit of using classical Arabic in their daily life.

The writer moves on to define the method that should be applied in training teachers of all subjects and not only those of Arabic. In this respect the writer asserts the importance of having those responsible for the teacher's training course syllabuses pay due care to Arabic.

Concluding the writer indicates the role played by press, Radio and television in dissiminating the use of classical Arabic.

Planning - Arab Countries

3. Othman, Sayed, "Linguistic Planning and Teaching the Arabic Language", (Al-Takhteet Alloughawi Wa Ta'lim Allugha Al-Arabeya), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Abu Dhabi, Issue No. 2, (April 1979), pp. 42-46.

The article starts by speaking of the Arabic language and its importance in building the nation and its civilization. This is followed by a proposal for planning the teaching of this language, asserting the importance of studying its educational status.

The article then underlines the importance of studying the basic problems of the language. The writer also presents some ideas which he believes a researcher in the Arabic language needs. The writer also inquires about the authorities responsible for conducting such researches, mentioning the scientific authorities specialised in linguistics and the institutious interested in psychological studies.

The article concludes by confirming the importance of planning for studying and learning the Arabic language, using modern methods.

ARABIC WRITING

The Pre-Islamic Era - Arabs

4. El-Omar, Ahmed El-Khattab, "Arabic Writing in the Pre-Islamic Era and Methods of Education", (Al-Ketaba Al-Arabeya Fil-Asr Al-Jahili Wa-Tariqat Al-Ta'alum), "Adab Al-Rafedain" (The Literature of Mesopotamia), Al-Mousel, Issue No. 10, (March 1979), pp. 61-82.

In the introduction, the article speaks of the Arabs in the pre-Islamic era, how advanced they were, and the civilization and knowledge of science they had acquired. Then the article deals with Arabic writing, how it began, its origin and how it spread in the Arab peninsula.

The article also discusses the opinions and stands of European researchers regarding Arabic writing, reviewing in this respect some early poems dealing with Arabic writing to indicate that writing spread among the Arabs and to demonstrate how well they knew it.

The writer then explains how Arabic writing began, follows up its developments and indicates how it spread. He also speaks of the Arabs' methods of Education, how they were particularly interested in learning spelling, how they greatly respected teachers and the names they called teachers by.

In the conclusion, the writer sums up the most important points mentioned in his article and then enumerates the Arabic and foreign references on which he based his article.

CHILD

Radio and Television - Psychological Influence - Arab Countries

5. Abd-l-Habb, Dia'eldine, "Child and Psychology", (Altifl Wa-Elm Al-Nafs), "Al-Eza'a Wal-Tifl" magazine, (Radio and Child), The Union of Arab Radios, Cairo, 1980, pp. 2-10.

- Paper presented to the Seminar on Children's Radio Programs, Baghdad, March 3-14, 1979.

The study begins with a prelude dealing with child as a developing creature, indicating the factors that help a child to develop gradually and mentioning the adverse circumstance that affect a child's growth.

Then the paper explains the features of growth in the early childhood stage (2-6 years) concentrating in particular on the sensual, intellectual, mental, social and emotional growth and asserting the importance of the early childhood stage and how it affects a child's acquisition of skills and language and promotes the basis of his character.

The paper concludes by talking about the mass media including Radio and Television and their impact on upbringing, emotional balance and promotion of a child's culture and information.

CHILD CULTURE

The Role of the Union of Radios
Arab Countries

6. Abdel-Qader, Salah, "The Role of the Union of Arab Radios in the Field of the Arab Child Culture", (Door Ettehad Eza'at Al-Douwal Al-Arabeya Fi Majal Thaqafat Al-Tifl Al-Arabi), "Al-Eza'a Wal-Tifl" magazine, (Radio and Child), The Union of Arab Radios, Cairo, 1980, pp. 54-58.

- Paper presented to the Seminar on Children's Radio Programs, Baghdad, March 5-14, 1979.

After shedding light on the efforts exerted by the Union of Arab Radios to promote the Arab child culture, the paper enumerates the seminars organized by the union, starting with the Seminar on Children's Radio Programs held in 1971. The paper mentions the names of states, national, regional and international organizations that contributed to the seminar and the most important discussions and recommendations.

Then the paper deals with the Seminar on Children's Television Programs organized by the Union from December 17-21, 1978, mentioning the names of states contributing to it and the most important discussions and recommendations.

Finally, the paper deals with this present seminar mentioning the names of the states that contributed to it, the subjects of the papers presented to it and the lectures given.

In conclusion, the paper reviews the future efforts of the union, describes the measures it has taken for convening another seminar on children's programs in the pre-school stage, and defines the qualifications of programs beamed to fathers and mothers regarding their children, the culture, and their upbringing.

CHILD EDUCATION

Arab Gulf States

7. Dawarah, Fuad, "Through Work and Play They Develop Child's Talents", ('An Tareeq Alla'eb Wal-Amal Yunammoun Mawahib Al-Tifl), "Doha" magazine, Qatar, 4th year, Issue No. 37, (January 1979), pp. 78-79.

This article explains an experiment that has been conducted in a suberb in the north west of Frankfurt in Federal Germany concerning the establishment of a house for children in this suberb. Thus the article begins by defining the objective of establishing this house, and determining the basic principles that have been taken into consideration when setting it up and their role in creating an active citizen capable of serving his community.

Then the writer deals with the importance of applying this experiment in the Arab World and explains how oil-rich countries have the necessary funds for it, and how the necessary expertise is also available.

The article further indicates the impact of such houses on creating a good Arab citizen capable of working for the progress and prosperity of his Arab nation.

The article concludes by asserting the importance of paying due care to children so that they may become good citizens.

Palestine

8. Shoukry, Nihal, "What is the Role of the Arab States Towards the Palestinian Child in the International Year of the Child?", (Ma-Howa Door Al-Dowal Al-Arabeya Nahwa Al-Tifl Al-Pholestini Fil-'Am Al-Dawli Lil-Tofoula), "Al-Moujtama' Al-Jadeed" magazine, (The New Society), Cairo, 3rd Issue, (January 1979), p. 45.

At the outset, the writer describes the conditions of living of the Palestinian people since the setback of 1948, reviewing in this respect the statistics of the International Red Cross of 1951 concerning those who have been forced to flee their homeland and live in destitute inside or outside the occupied lands.

Then she presents the percentage of children to the total number of destitutes, indicating the very difficult life led by those people, explaining the educational problems that confront the Palestinian people both inside and outside their homeland, concentrating in this respect on dropping out, imposing very expensive educational fees, deficiency in the number of kindergartens and nurseries and deficiency in the number of teachers and educational aids.

Finally, the writer deals with the role of experts and specialists in the Arab World in improving the status of the Palestinian child, confirming in this respect the importance of laying down an integrated plan to attain this objective.

Development - Arab Countries

9. "Education Between Past and Present", (Al-Tarbeya Beina Al-Madi Wal-Hader), "Doha" magazine, Qatar, 4th year, Issue No. 31, (March 1979), p. 71.

At the outset, the article presents an actual experiment showing the method used in upbringing a student in the first preparatory year and how his father punishes him in a most cruel manner. Then the writer shows how this treatment of the student actually reflects the way the father himself has been treated when he was young. Then the article indicates how this method has failed in upbringing both the father and the son.

This is followed by a suggestion of the method that should be applied in upbringing children, asserting in this respect the importance of linking education with upbringing and how this affects the personality of children. Moreover, the article shows how granting sons some freedom, and treating them kindly affect their future life and their self-confidence.

Finally, the writer confirms the importance of treating children well and giving them love and sympathy as this greatly affects their psychological health.

Problems - Arab Gulf States

10. Ahmed, Mohamed Abdel-Qader, "Problems of Child Education in the Arab Gulf", (Mushkilat Tarbeyat Al-Tifl Fil-Khalij Al-Arabi), Baghdad, the General Women Association, Iraq, 1979, 27 pages.

- A study presented to the seminar organized by the General Women Association of Iraq and the University of Basra on the bringing up of a Child in the Arab Gulf, Baghdad, January 13-15, 1979.

The introduction of the study asserts the importance of the seminar and reviews the various aspects covered by the papers submitted to it, dealing with the various legislative, educational, health, social, psychological, cultural, economic and administrative aspects related to the child of the Arab Gulf.

This is followed by a review of the topics covered by the paper itself, namely the stages of childhood, the importance of early childhood and the problems of child education and upbringing in the Gulf.

These problems pertain to nurseries, kindergartens, kindergarten teachers and how to prepare them, the buildings of nurseries and kindergartens, the syllabuses, and the problems of non-Arab nurseries and their impact on the child's walk and talk. The study further deals with the problems of child culture and means of overcoming them.

Finally, the study shows how far the researcher has depended on previous relevant researches and studies in preparing his study.

CHILD JOURNALISM

Iraq

11. Al-Bahti, Hadi No'man Mohamed, "Child Journalism in Iraq, its Establishment and Development". (Sahafat Al-Atfal Fil-Iraq, Nash'atouha Wa-Tatawouriha), Giza, Faculty of Information, Cairo University, 1979, 322 pages + appendices.

- Thesis for a Masters Degree in Information Presented to the Department of Journalism and Publication, Faculty of Information, Cairo University.

In the prelude of the thesis, the researcher deals with the impact of Journalism on child culture in Iraq.

The thesis itself falls in two parts including 8 chapters.

The first part comprises the first four chapters covering child journalism in its preliminary stage in Iraq. The first chapter gives a historical background of child journalism in its preliminary stage, mentioning the following papers: The Iraqi Student (Al-Telmeez Al-Iraqi), the Student (Al-Telmeez), the Iraqi Scout (Al-Kashaff Al-Iraqi), the School (Al-Madrasa), the Students (Al-Talaba), the Militant (Al-Futuwwa), the World of Children (Donia Al-Atfal), the Heaven of Children (Gannat Al-Atfal), the New Generation (Al-Geel Al-Jadeed), the Child Kindergarten (Rowdat Al-Atfal), Sind and Hind (Sind Wa Hind), the Peep Show (Sandooq Al-Donia), the Schools (Al-Madaris), My Magazine (Mijallati), a Thousand Nights (Alf Leila) and the Nice (Al-Zareef).

Then chapter 2 explains the content of child journalism during the preliminary stage depending on content analysis. Chapter 3 covers the characteristics of techniques and the types of literary journalism in children's journalism in its early stages. This is followed by an evaluation of child journalism in its preliminary stage.

Part two which covers the other four chapters deals with child journalism in its second stage (1969-1976). Chapter 5 gives a historical review of child journalism in its second stage, referring to the following magazines, My Magazine (Mijallati), the Flute (Al-Mizmar), the March (Al-Maseerah) and Aladin.

Chapter 6 explains the content of child journalism during this second stage depending on content analysis.

Chapter 7 discusses the technique and types of literary aspect in child journalism during this period.

Finally, chapter 8 evaluates child journalism in this second stage.

The thesis concludes with three appendices. The first presents texts expressing the objectives of child journalism in its second stage. The second includes selected texts from child journals in Iraq during the two stages. Then the third appendix presents the drawings of child magazines covers in Iraq. At the end of the thesis there is a list of the Arabic and foreign references on which the researcher based his research.

Seminars and Conferences - Arab Countries

12. Semeisam, Hamida, "Considerations in Child Journalism to be Utilized in Radio Programs", (E'tebarat Fi Sahafat Al-Atfal Lil-Efada Minha Fil-Baramij Al-Etha'eya), "Al-Eza'a Wal-Tifl" magazine, (Radio and Child), The Union of Arab Radios, Cairo, 1980, pp. 113-118.

- Paper presented to the Seminar on Children's Radio Programs, Baghdad, March 3-14, 1979.

After indicating the function of information, defining the meaning of journalism and determining the obstacles that prevent children from reading newspapers and magazines in developing countries, the writer specifies the objectives of specialized child journalism.

This is followed by a historical review of child journalism since the appearance of the first children's magazine in France in 1830 and up to the present.

The paper also mentions the subjects that interest children most concentrating on stories, plays, poetry and songs.

Finally, the article sheds light on the points that must be taken into consideration when writing for children, particularly the educational and moral basis and the technical and artistic techniques.

CHILD LITERATURE IN THE RADIO

Arab Countries

13. Al-Bahti, Hadi No'man, "Child and Radio Literature", (Al-Tifl Wal-Adab Al-Eza'ie), "Al-Eza'a Wal-Tifl" magazine, (Radio and Child), The Union of Arab Radios, Cairo, 1980, pp. 106-122.

- Paper presented to the Seminar on Children's Radio Programs, Baghdad, March 3-14, 1979.

At the outset, the paper differentiates between child and adult literature enumerating the characteristics of child literature and the components of the style of literature presented to children. This is followed by a review of the media for transmitting literature, defining in this respect radio literature and its importance.

Then the paper deals with radio and its influence on children, showing why they turn away from it. The paper also indicates the basic elements that should be available in the literary material presented to children.

Concluding, the paper exposes some of the problems confronting radio literature in children's radio programs such as the negligence by radio authorities of children's programs and the deficiency in specialized directors and writers contributing to children's radio programs.

CHILD POETRY

Arab Countries

14. Soweilam, Ahmed, "While Observing the International Year of the Child What Poets Have Written", (We-Nahnou Nastaqbel 'Am Al-Tifl, Maza Kataba Al-Shou'ara?), The Center for the Development of the Arab Book, The Regional Seminar on the Problems of the Production and Distribution of the Arab Book, Child Book, Cairo 29/1 - 1/2/1979, Cairo, 1979, pp. 103-120.

- Paper presented to the Regional Seminar on the Problems of the Production and Distribution of the Arab Book, Child Book, Cairo 29/1 - 1/2/1979.

At the outset, the paper asserts the responsibility of parents in upbringing and educating children, and shows how Ancient Egyptian parents paid due care to the upbringing of their children, and the role of poetry in upbringing. Then the document underlines the importance of poetry in various ages.

The paper also speaks of Arab poetical heritage and shows how early Arab poets refrained from writing poetry for children and the reason for such a stand.

The document then deals with the attempts of writing poetical stories for children in modern times. In this respect, the paper discusses what a child poetry may be like, and how it can help in the sound upbringing of Arab child.

Finally, the writer reviews the characteristics of poetry that should be written for children, asserting here the importance of simple quick rhythm, ideas suitable for children, simple classical Arabic, linking poetry with singing and promoting innovation and creativity spirit in children.

CHILD PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH

Finger Sucking Phenomenon - Arab Countries

15. Abu Lebda, Sab', "Finger Sucking", (Muss Al-Asabe'), "Al-Uloum Al-Ijtema'eyah" magazine, (Social Sciences), Kuwait, 6th year, Issue No. 4, (January 1979), pp. 69-84.

After reviewing the previous relevant studies concerned with finger sucking in the childhood stage, the writer indicates its relation to culture and social class. Then he speaks of the serious health, social and psychological harms of finger sucking.

In this respect the writer explains the reasons behind such an inclination reviewing the various theories interpreting this phenomenon, and motives driving infants to suck their fingers in the feeding age.

The article also enumerates means of overcoming this inclination, and explains the reasons for the finger sucking of older children and how it may be overcome.

In conclusion, the article reviews the causes of finger sucking and how it may be dealt with. This is followed by a list of foreign and Arabic references on which the writer based his article.

CHILDREN UPBRINGING

16. Abu Zikri, Abdel-Rehim, "Children . . . Fathers of Men", (Al-Atfal . . . Aba' Al-Regal), "Doha" magazine, Qatar, 4th year, Issue No. 42 (June 1979), p. 146.

At the outset the writer shows how wrong adults in the Arab World are about children, and how this wrong knowledge affects the method of upbringing in the Arab World.

Then he speaks of the early childhood and how it affects the future of a child's life. In this respect, the writer reviews the results achieved by scholars about the best method for bringing children up and for dealing with them. Here the writer indicates the importance of psychological health in the sound upbringing of children.

Finally, the writer asserts the importance of co-living with children, satis;fying their needs, and answering their queries, and how this affects their upbringing and their future life.

Arab Countries

17. Ads, Mohamed Abdul-Rehiem, "Between Failure and Success in Study", (Beina Al-Fashal Wal-Najah Fil-Derasah), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Doha, Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 33, (June 1979), pp. 38-39.

At the outset, the writer asserts the importance of success for children and the necessity of protecting them against failure. Here the writer underlines the importance of asking children to perform tasks that are within their capacity. Then the writer shows how a child's fear lest the work entrusted to him may not be preformed properly makes him tense.

Then the writer explains the importance of having a child cherish a good opinion of himself, mentioning how children may be helped to have this good image of themselves.

The article also speaks of failure, its causes and its impact on a child's intelligence and his technique in handling matters and in behaving in various circumstances. The writer further mentions what should be done to spare a child the pangs of failure.

Finally, he asserts the importance of liberating children from fear and anxiety.

Problems and Services - Arab Countries

18. Abdullah, Ismail Sabry, "The Basic Services of the Arab Child", (Al-Khadamat Al-Asaseyah Lil-Tifl Al-Arabi), Cairo, Department of Social Development, The League of Arab Countries, 1979, 14 pages.

- Paper presented to the Committee of Experts on the project of strategic elements of the basic services of the Arab child, Amman, January 29-31, 1979.

The paper begins by exposing the most important problems related to the development of the Arab child. Then it reviews the problems facing the Arab child, concentrating in this respect on the problems of nurseries, and full accomodation of all students in the compulsory stage. Then it discusses the problems resulting from the expatriation of parents in search for better incomes.

The paper also shows how the increase in the birth rate in the Arab Countries in turn increases the need for basic services and for welfare establishments for children.

This is followed by an enumeration of basic services, underlining the importance of having families pay due care and be well informed of the health and nutritious aspects in a child's upbringing.

The paper also deals with the necessity of paying due care to children in the pre-school age, advocating the expansion in schools so that they may accomodate all expatriate children and linking expatriate children with their new communities.

In conclusion, the paper presents some of the basic ideas pertaining to planning and executing children's welfare programs.

The Role of Information Media - Iraq

19. Ja'far, Noury, "Development and its Relation to Child Care", (Al-Tanmeyah Wa Elaqatiha Be-Re'ayat Al-Atfal), "Al-Eza'a Wal-Tifl" magazine, (Radio and Child), The Union of Arab Radios, Cairo, 1980, pp. 23-27.

- Paper presented to the Seminar on Children's Radio Programs, Baghdad, March 3-14, 1979.

At the outset, the writer shows how child care affects the future of society. Then he speaks of child care since its initial stage in Iraq, indicating how mothers are taken care of during their pregnancy, and how this care is extended to children in their early childhood.

Here the writer asserts the importance of taking care of children from the physical mental and emotional aspects and the role of radio programs beamed to children themselves and those beamed to those supervising their upbringing in this field.

The writer also mentions the role played by the Development Department at Radio Baghdad in the upbringing of children and the guidance of those in charge of this upbringing.

The paper also explains the impact of schools and children's Radio and television programs on promoting the role played by the family in the sound upbringing of children.

Finally, the paper asserts the relation between the society's care for children and the socio-economic development plan and human investment.

CHILDREN AND READING

20. El-Sharouni, Yacoub, "Child and Reading", (Al-Tifl Wal-Qera'a), The Center for the Development of the Arab Book, The Regional Seminar on the Problems of the Production and Distribution of the Arab Book, Child Book, Cairo 29/1 - 1/2/1979, Cairo, 1979, pp. 175-194.

- Paper presented to the Regional Seminar on the Problems of the Production and Distribution of the Arab Book, Child Book, Cairo 29/1-1/2/1979.

After asserting the importance of reading, the paper reviews the basis of developing reading consciousness. Then, it underlines the importance of drawings in children's books, indicating what colours of drawing attract children most, and the importance of their being clear, simple and gay.

Then the paper explains the attitude of young children towards books during the pre-reading stage and the following stages.

In the next part of the paper the researcher indicates the means for dealing with children who have been deprived of obtaining pre-reading stage experiences. Then he moves on to deal with the story and its role in disciplining and educating children, and the points that should be considered when selecting stories for children, concentrating in this respect on the importance of having these stories suitable to the child's age, of providing the child with sound information on the facts of life, not arousing his fears but provoking his interest in art, science and literature.

In conclusion, the writer shows the impact of childhood on Arab adults refraining from serious productive reading, asserting in this respect the importance of promoting cooperation among all mass media in the Arab World to make adults aware of their essential role in having children form the habits of good productive reading.

Arab Countries

21. Rashid, Nateela, "The Book is a Friend to the Child", (Al-Kitab Sadiqan Lil-Tifl), The Center for the Development of Arab Book, The Regional Seminar on the Problems of the Production and Distribution of Arab Book, Child Book, Cairo 29/1 - 1/2/1979, Cairo, 1979, pp. 161-174.

- Paper presented to the Regional Seminar on the Problems of the Production and Distribution of Arab Book, Child Book, Cairo, 29/1 - 1/2/1979.

In the introduction, the writer indicates the importance of the physical and cultural factors in the upbringing of an individual, showing the importance of developing a child's tendency and inclination to read and mentioning the role of the home in this respect.

Then the paper deals with the relation between books and children and the stages during which a child's friendship with the book develops, mentioning at first the stage of handling the book by hand, and ending in the stage of distinguishing letters and the inclination to read.

The writer then shows the role of the mother and father in each of these stages.

The role of the magazine and the book in encouraging a child's inclination to read are also explained with reference to the importance of paying due care to the form and content of children's books and what these books should present in each of the stages of his growth, from the age of 2-12.

Finally, the writer asserts the importance of developing the form and content of the school books, showing how this would promote children's love for reading and their appreciation of beauty.

CHILDREN RELIGIOUS BOOKS

Arab Countries

22. Youssef, Abdel-Tawab, "Children's Religious Books", (Al-Kutub Al-Dineya Lil-Atfal), The Center for the Development of the Arab Book, The Regional Seminar on the Problems of the Production and Distribution of the Arab Book, Child Book, Cairo, 29/1 - 1/2/1979, Cairo, 1979, pp. 125-132.

- Paper presented to the Regional Seminar on the Problems of the Production and Distribution of the Arab Book, Child Book, Cairo, 29/1 - 1/2/1979.

The paper starts by discussing the religious books for children in the past and how they have concentrated on threatening children and arousing their fear from the life after death. Then it deals with Islamic religious books for children during the period 1960-1975. Then it speaks of the school religious books, their technique of presentation and of handling the scientific material.

The writer also reviews the discussions of the Seminar organised by the Higher Council for the Welfare of Arts and Literature in 1975

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regarding the importance of avoiding fanaticism and dependence on others in children's religious books as well as the necessity of paying due care to the books of worship.

The seminar had also called for issuing books and pamphlets on the Holy Koran and some biographies in a simple manner that could be easily understood by children.

The paper concludes by asserting the importance of holding meetings between clergymen and those interested in child welfare and children's books writers and artists for preparing religious books for children paying due care to belief, worship and sound behavior.

CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOR

23. Dawoud, Salah Ahmed, "The Impact of Age and Results of the Behavior of the Televized Model on Children's Attitude of Resisting Temptation", (Athar Al-Omr Wa-Nata'ej Solouk Al-Nomouzaj Al-Moutalvaz Fi Solouk Mouqawamat Al-Eghra' Enda Al-Atfal), Amman, Faculty of Education, Jordan University, 1979, pp. 46 + 2 in English.

- Thesis for a Masters Degree in Education presented to Jordan University.

This thesis falls in four chapters. The first indicates the importance of the research, its limits and its hypothesis and reviews the theories of moral growth as perceived by other relevant researches.

Chapter 2 explains the experiment mentioning how the sample was selected and divided into harmonious groups and what tools used in conducting it as well as the measures and methods of research.

Chapter 3 presents the results of the study regarding the statistically significant differences between the different groups of the sample.

Chapter 4 discusses these results.

This is followed by the appendices which include a model for the registration paper of the researcher conducting the experiment and the marks of those examined in the age categories of 6-7 and 11-12 compared to each other and to the absolute criteria.

Finally, a list of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the researcher is appended to the research.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Arab Countries

24. Badran, Gamal, "Our Children or Our Youngsters", (Atfaluna Am Segharouna), "The Center for the Development of the Arab Book", (Markaz Tanmeyat Al-Kitab Al-Arabi), The Regional Seminar on the Problems of the Production and Distribution of the Arab Book, Children's Books, Cairo, 29/1 - 1/2/1979, Cairo, 1979, pp. 87-1 .

- A study presented to the regional seminar on the problems of the production and distribution of the Arab book, children's books, Cairo, 29/1 - 1/2/1979.

At the outset, the writer reviews some verses of the Holy Koran indicating the difference between a child and a youngster. He indicates the common error in handling childhood, explaining the services it requires. Then he reviews the English, French and Arabic term "Child" explaining its meaning in the three languages and differentiating between childhood and boy or girlhoods.

The writer then deals with the common errors of writers of children's books asserting the importance of having them take into consideration while writing, the environmental and social circumstances of children. He also confirms the vital importance of providing children with Islamic education.

The writer also shows the influence of audio books and tape, video and audio-visual recordings on ordinary childrens books. Here the writer shows how such a problem may be overcome.

Finally, the writer explains the responsibilities of those in charge of the service of children and youngsters, asserting the importance of conducting researches on child magazines to recognize the reasons for their popularity or non-popularity, detecting and distinguishing intelligent children, and providing children and youngsters with special recreation occasions.

Development - Arab Countries

25. Youssef, Abdul-Tawab, "Development of Children's Books", (Tatawour Kutub Al-Atfal), The Center for the Development of Arab Book, The Regional Seminar on the Problems of the Production and Distribution of the Arab Book, Child Book, Cairo, 29/1 - 1/2/1979, Cairo, 1979, pp. 147-159.

- Paper presented to the Regional Seminar on the Problems of the Production and Distribution of the Arab Book, Child Book, Cairo, 29/1 - 1/2/1979.

The writer begins by reviewing the books and references dealing with the books and readings of children, indicating the development of children books and magazines that began all over the world more than a century ago.

Then the writer mentions the types of children books as classified by one of the translated books. The study also covers children books at present in the Soviet Union, Italy and England.

The paper then discussed children books and magazines in the Arab world, describing their development in Egypt, Iraq, Syria, the Sudan, and Lebanon.

The paper also enumerates the publishing houses in these countries which pay particular care to the publication of children books. It also mentions the efforts of some of the authors of children books in each of these five Arab countries covered by the study.

In conclusion, the paper asserts the necessity of exerting more efforts and paying more care to children books in the Arab World.

Production - Arab Countries

26. Naguib, Ahmed, "Production of Children's Books", (Entaj Kutub Al-Atfal), The Center for the Development of Arab Book, The Regional Seminar on the Problems of the Production and Distribution of Arab Book, Child Books, Cairo, 29/1 - 1/2/1979, Cairo, 1979, pp. 70-85.

- Paper presented to the Regional Seminar on the Problems of the Production and Distribution of Arab Book, Child Books, Cairo, 29/1 - 1/2/1979.

The introduction of the paper indicates its objectives and importance in highlighting the current problems in the field of the child books production.

The paper is divided into three parts.

The first part explains the status of child books in ten years from 1959 to 1969 and in 15 years from 1960 to 1975 and presents the publishers lists during the period from 1973 to 1978.

In this respect, the researcher analyzes these lists and shows the deficiency in the amount published for children and the proportion of good suitable books to the total children books published during this period.

Part two deals with the problems confronting the child books production and how these problems may be overcome, referring in this respect to the importance of paying due care to child books, encouraging writing for children, promoting the drawing and production of children books and having the state subsidize such a production.

Part 3 discusses the project of establishing an Arab child book center, indicating its importance and role in overcoming the present problems.

27. Youssef, Abdel Tawab, "The Status of Child Books in Comparison with Other Products of Publishing Houses", (Wad' Kutub Al-Atfal Beina Ma Tuqademouhu Dour Al-Nashr Min Intaj), The Center for the Development of the Arab Book, *Regional Seminar on the Problems of the Production and Distribution of the Arab Book, Child Books, Cairo 29/1 - 1/2/1979*, Cairo, 1979, pp. 121-123.

- A study presented to the Regional Seminar on the Problems of the Production and Distribution of the Arab Book, Child Books, Cairo, 29/1 - 1/2/1979.

At the outset, the writer speaks of Arab publishing houses and indicates that none of them is specialized in children's books. Then he asserts the importance of having the seminar discuss the plans and programs laid down for the publication of children books.

He also deals with the context of what is given to children through these books. The writer then moves on to review at first the efforts of publishing houses in Egypt and Lebanon, and then efforts of publishing houses in foreign countries for publishing Arabic children's books.

The writer further indicates how children books published in the Arab World tend to show a particular interest in crime and to the use of words, indicating the reasons for such interest and the steps that should be taken by the seminar regarding this tendency.

The writer concludes by presenting a draft recommendation which he believes should be issued by the seminar regarding the importance of establishing a national publishing house in every Arab state to publish child books, and then establishing a publishing house at the level of all Arab states to specialise in child books.

Recommendations - Seminars

28. The Regional Seminar on the Problems of the Production and Distribution of Arab Book, Child Book, Cairo, 29/1 - 1/2/1979, Recommendations of the Seminar, The Center for the Development of Arab Book, The Regional Seminar on the Problems of the Production and Distribution of Arab Book, Child Book, Cairo, 29/1 - 1/2/1979, Cairo, 1979, pp. 206-211.

The recommendations of this seminar are divided into 14 sections dealing with the following issues: laws of creativeness at the Arab level, establishment of a center for Arab creativeness, basis of qualitative and quantitative development of specialised manpower and administration necessary for the development of Arab book industry, copyrights, marketing the book in the Arab World, joint publication and child culture, production of children's books, child and poetry, religious writing for children, the role of audio-visual broadcasts in developing reading conciousness, development of children's books, friendship between child and book, art and child and incentives for children's books.

These recommendations are followed by a recommendation, asserting the importance of referring these recommendations issued by the seminar to the departments and authorities concerned in the Arab World and of following up their implementation.

29. Center for the Development of the Arab Book, the Regional Seminar on the Problems of the Production and Distribution of Arab Book, Child Book, Cairo, 29/1 - 1/2/1979, (Works and Recommendations of the Seminar), Cairo, 1979, 213 pages + 11 in English.

This document begins by reviewing the inaugural address and the addresses of the chairman of the seminar, the representative of the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the representative of UNESCO.

This is followed by a review of the speaches of the representatives of Arab States contributing to the seminar. The document then lists the names of participants representing Arab countries and the regional and international organisations and bodies.

The papers presented to the seminar are then mentioned. They are: the patent laws in the Arab World, the qualitative and quantitative promotion of specialized skilled labour necessary for the development of book industry, the information bank for copyrights, the problems of marketing books in the Arab World, joint publication and child culture, the production of child books, our children or our youngsters, what have the poets written for children as we observe the International Year of the Child, the child and the book, the role of the Radio in dissiminating reading conciousness, culture begins with the child, the development of child books, the book is the friend of the child, the child and reading and the role of the youth authority regarding child books.

The document presents at the end the recommendations and a summary in English of all papers and recommendations.

CHILDREN'S RADIO PROGRAMS

Assessment - Arab Countries

30. El-Wahab, Ezzi, "On Assessing Children's Radio Programs", (Hawla Taqweem Baramij Al-Atfal Fil-Eza'a), "Al-Eza'a Wal-Tifl" magazine, (Radio and Child), The Union of Arab Radios, Cairo, 1980, pp. 99-105.

- Paper presented to the Seminar on Children's Radio Programs, Baghdad, March 3-14, 1979.

The article begins by expressing the present status of children's radio programs in the stations of the Arab World. Then it deals with children's programs in Radio Baghdad indicating the status of those employed therein mentioning the obstacles that prevent children from using radio sets and asserting the importance of establishing bridges for direct contact with children and their families.

This is followed by a review of the reasons calling for the presentation of radio programs for children, indicating how announcers in these radio programs should address children. Then the writer defines the qualifications that should be fulfilled by those presenting children's programs, underlining the importance of personal abilities, tact and eloquence.

Concluding, the article confirms the necessity of presenting programs in classical Arabic, explains the role of imagination and concentration and asserts the necessity of presenting the content indirectly.

The writer shows how these points make radio programs successful and encourage children to listen to them.

Contents - Arab Countries

31. Al-Sharouni, Yacoub, "The Context of What is Presented to the Arab Child in the Field of Broadcasting", (Madmoun Ma Youqadam Lil-Tifl Al-Arabi Fil-Majal Al-Eza'ie), "Al-Eza'a Wal-Tifl" magazine, (Radio and Child), The Union of Arab Radios, Cairo, 1980, pp. 28-41.

- Paper presented to the Seminar on Children's Radio Programs, Baghdad, March 3-14, 1979.

In the introduction, the writer mentions the number of children in the Arab World, asserts the importance of constructing Arab work and the impact of comprehensive conscious preparation of child culture on such a construction.

Then the paper deals with the context of stories presented to the Arab child, showing how deficient it is. The writer also reviews the positive and negative aspects of a child personality and suggests what a child book should include.

Then the writer explains the basis that should constitute the essence of what is offered to the Arab child, concentrating on the importance of promoting his sense of belonging to one Arab nation, and developing his sense of responsibility and his creative abilities.

Finally, the writer asserts the importance of paying due care to adults in general and to those presenting or producing artistic works for children and those in charge of supervising all child activities in particular so that the required context may be presented to children in a sound manner.

Objectives and Qualifications - Arab Countries

32. Youssef, Abdel-Tawab, "Child and Radio", (Al-Tifl Wal-Eza'a), "Al-Eza'a Wal-Tifl" magazine, (Radio and Child), The Union of Arab Radios, Cairo, 1980, pp. 83-98.

- Paper presented to the Seminar on Children's Radio Programs, Baghdad, March 3-14, 1979.

In the introduction, the writer speaks of children in the Arab World referring to the problem of accommodating all of them in primary schools, the problem of their dropping out and the importance of information and cultural agencies to them. Then the introduction defines the objective of the paper.

This is followed by an explanation of the objectives of facts and materials presented to children through radio, and how these objectives may be attained. Then the paper reviews the development of children's programs of Radio Cairo since 1934 as an example of what is presented to children through Arab Radios.

The paper also underlines the points that should be taken into consideration when preparing children's radio programs.

In conclusion, the paper comments on what is generally presented to children in Arab Radios, mentioning some advanced experiences of world radios.

Preparation

33. Abbas, Sami, "Characteristics of a Writer of Children's Radio Programs", (Khasa'es Kateb Al-Baramij Al-Eza'eyah Lil-Atfal), "Al-Eza'a Wal-Tifl" magazine, (Radio and Child), The Union of Arab Radios, Cairo, 1980, pp. 79-81.

The writer starts by defining the difference between writing for children through radio, television and publications. Then he enumerates the basis of writing radio programs for children concentrating on the importance of repetition and text dramatization.

The writer moves on to define the qualities that should be considered in sentences of a radio text and the importance of having them short and the care to movement and sound Arabic sequence.

Finally, the writer differentiates between the writer of children's radio programs and the writer of other children's programs, mentioning his qualifications.

Preparation - Arab Countries

34. El-Rasi, Sherif, "The Art of Writing Children's Radio Programs", (Fan Ketabat Al-Baramij Al-Eza'eyah Lil-Atfal), "Al-Eza'a Wal-Tifl" magazine, (Radio and Child), The Union of Arab Radios, Cairo, 1980, pp. 71-78.

- Paper presented to the Seminar on Children's Radio Programs, Baghdad, March 3-14, 1979.

At the outset, the paper identifies the deficiencies and drawbacks of the press and television as two medias bringing children in the Arab World closer together. Then the writer considers the most important characteristics of radio broadcasts and why radio is preferred to other medias.

Then the article underlines the importance of talent of those who write for children and determines the objectives of such writing.

The writer then presents the subjects that should receive due care when writing for children, asserting the importance of drawing from the morals and values mentioned in the Holy Koran. The writer also shows how the easy, interesting, and influencial technique is a basic element in the success of the writer for children, indicating the impact of the simple classical Arabic language in this field.

Finally, the writer presents a proposal regarding the importance of having the writer for children pay due care to the story indicating its influence and enumerating the characteristics of a good radio program.

Psychological Basis for their Planning - Arab Countries

35. Baqer, Sabah, "The Psychological Growth of Children and its Relation to Planning Children's Programs", (Al-Nemowe Al-Nafsi Lil-Atfal Wa-Elaqatihi Bil-Takhteet Li-Baramij Al-Atfal), "Al-Eza'a Wal-Tifl" magazine, (Radio and Child), The Union of Arab Radios, Cairo, 1980, pp. 11-22.

- Paper presented to the Seminar on Children's Radio Programs, Baghdad, March 3-14, 1979.

The introduction asserts the importance of having those in charge of planning radio and television programs get well acquainted with the characteristics of the stages of a child's growth so that they may be able to satisfy his various needs in these stages.

Then the paper speaks of early childhood and the characteristics of this stage from 2-5 years and a child's relations with his colleagues and parents in this stage, asserting in this respect the importance of granting him a feeling of security as this greatly affects his adaptation.

This is followed by a presentation of what children's radio programs for this stage should be like. Then the paper deals with the following stage from 5-12 years, indicating the characteristics of this stage, the wrong methods of upbringing and their impact on child behavior during this stage.

Here the paper likewise indicates how parents through tolerance, lineancy and forgiveness or unkindness or severity affect children's future behavior.

Finally, the study discusses suitable children's radio programs for this stage.

Researches - Arab Countries

36. Fahmi, Ali, "The Importance of Researches on Listeners (Children's Radio Programs) Remarks and Opinions", (Ahameyat Al-Bohouth Al-Khasa Bil-Moustame'een, Baramij Al-Atfal, Moulahazat Wa-Wijhat Nazar), "Al-Eza'a Wal-Tifl" magazine, (Radio and Child), The Union of Arab Radios, Cairo, 1980, pp. 65-70.

- Paper presented to the Seminar on Children's Radio Programs, Baghdad, March 3-14, 1979.

At the outset, the writer indicates the differences between scientific thinking, scientific methodology and research and the meaning of each.

Then he asserts the importance of scientific social research and the objective of conducting listeners and televiewers researches. Here he indicates the role of such researches and explains the difficulties in conducting them in general and in conducting children's programs in particular.

The paper also deals with the types of these radio listeners and televiewers researches, concentrating on researches pertaining to measuring effects or obtaining opinions. Here the researcher indicates the importance of these two types of researches in the field of childhood.

Finally, the paper concludes by underlining the importance of obtaining the opinions of mothers, fathers, teachers and those concerned with child culture and upbringing in the programs presented to children. The paper also asserts the necessity of turning to educationalists, psychologists and those working in the field of child culture to lay down sound criteria for assessing radio programs beamed to children.

CHILDREN'S READING CONSCIOUSNESS

Promoting Method - Arab Countries

37. Youssef, Abdel-Tawab, "Child and Book and the Role of Radio in Promoting Reading Consciousness", (Al-Tifl Wal-Ketab Wa-Door Al-Ezaa'a Fi Tanmeyat Al-Ma'eyie Al-Qera'ie), The Center for the Development of Arab Book, "Regional Seminar on the Problems of the Production and Distribution of Arab Book, Child Book, Cairo, 29/1 - 1/2/1979", Cairo, 1979, pp. 133-142.

- Paper presented to the Regional Seminar on the Problems of the Production and Distribution of Arab Book, Child Book, Cairo 29/1 - 1/2/1979.

The paper begins by showing how children get interested in literary works after watching them on television or following them up over radios in serials, giving some examples.

Then the study deals with radio programs on literary books and how these programs may be prepared and their role in attracting children to read these books later.

The measures to be adopted in preparing great works for television programs are also presented here. In this respect the paper asserts the importance of maintaining the spirit of these works as much as possible.

At the end, the researcher shows how broadcasting such works arouses the interest of children to read them and how such broadcasting enables illiterates and blind persons to enjoy them.

CHILDREN'S STORIES

Assessment - Kuwait

38. Ramadan, Kafia Jawad, "Assessing Children's Stories in Kuwait", (Taqweem Qesas Al-Atfal Fil-Kuwait), Cairo, Faculty of Education, Ain Shams University, 1979, 250 pages.

- Thesis for a Masters Degree in Education presented to the Department of Syllabuses and Methods of Education, at the Faculty of Education, Ain Shams University.

This thesis is made up of seven parts. The first defines the problem of the research, the method, the plan, the limits, and the organisation of the research as well as the terms used.

The second chapter covers the previous studies on the story in child literature while the third chapter deals with the nature of the physical, mental, emotional, social, moral and linguistic growth in the late childhood stage.

Chapter four speaks of the nature, objectives and problems of the Kuwaiti society. Then chapter five explains the field study indicating how schools were chosen and how the questionnaire was designed to show the books read by students and how the sample was chosen.

Here the researcher reviews the procedures for conducting the field study and the results dealing with the amount of stories read by Kuwaiti children in the late childhood stage (from 8 to 12) and reasons for it.

Some results of the field study pertaining to the residence area, of students, their sex and the school stage are also mentioned in chapter five while chapter six asserts the importance of assessing children's stories, and the stages for preparing a criterion for this assessment.

The results of this assessment in determining the requirements of a good story, the needs of growth in the late childhood stage, the general inclinations of children at this stage in general and their tendencies in particular are also covered.

Chapter seven presents a summary of the research and its final results, followed by a review of the recommendations of the researcher confirming the importance of: granting children the freedom of selecting the books they wish to read, so that they may chose what they really like, providing libraries with books suitable for children at all stages of growth and encouraging the production of children's books to enrich the Arab children's library.

In addition to the list of references at the end of the research, there is an appendix including a form for detecting children's reading inclinations and a list of selected stories according to their popularity among students.

CHILDREN'S TALENT

Arab Countries

39. Ibrahim, Abdel-Sattar, "Those Young Creators", (Ha'oula' Al-Mobde'oun Al-Seghar), "Al-Arabi" magazine, (The Arab), Kuwait, Issue No. 246, (May 1979), pp. 115-118.

After reviewing modern trends in studying creativeness, the writer speaks of the early life of creators, its aspects and how it provokes the psychological problems of a creative child. Then he explains the impact of environment and family on encouraging and inducing creative children to think freely and gain experience.

The writer deals with several types of bringing up applied by families which encourage academic and vocational work and families which encourage thinking of the future, creativity and authenticity.

Furthermore the writer underlines the importance of encouraging early tendencies. This is followed by a review of the methods of early upbringing which help polish talent and ability to create.

In this respect the writer refers to the importance of directing and guiding creators.

In conclusion, the writer confirms the role of family and society institutions in adopting and guiding creative talents.

CLASSES

Organization - Arab Countries

40. Hassan, Hassan, "Organizing Classes to Fulfil the Objectives of Education", (Tanzim Al-Sofouf Al-Madraseya Lighayat Al-Ta'lim), Prepared by Hassan Hassan, Mohammed Bambasi and Ali Sayed and others, "Risalat Al-Mou'allim", (The Mission of the Teacher), Issue No. 2, 22nd year, Ministry of Education, Public Relations Department, Amman, (June 1979), pp. 54-59.

After indicating the importance of the organization of classes in the educational process, the article deals with the elements of this organization such as the number of students in each class, the basis of their distribution, the method of seating students in class, and the policy adopted for distributing students to the various sections of study. Then the article deals with the classroom itself and its furniture.

The article also covers the issue of the division of classes, its impact and its systems.

Then the writer moves on to discuss the authority inside the classroom, the social harmony of students, and the importance of the homogeneousness of classes, showing in this respect the methods used in classifying students to achieve this end.

At the end, there is a list of Arabic and foreign references used by the writer.

CONFERENCES

Arab Countries

41. Spotlights on the Fourth Conference of the Education Ministers in the Gulf and Arab States, "Bahrein as the Venue of a Unified Gulf University", (Al-Bahrein Maqaran Li-Jame'at Al-Khalij Al-Mouwahada), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Issue No. 2, April 1979.

The article reviews the reasons for holding this conference and states the decision adopted regarding the establishment of a unified Gulf University in Bahrein. It enumerates the faculties it would include and deals with the responsibility with which the Supreme Council of Education and the technical committees have been entrusted with the study of the executive procedures for establishing such a university.

Then the article considers the resolutions of the conference regarding the amendment of the name of the Supreme Council for Education and its objectives, the establishment of the Gulf University, the draft project of the medium-term plan for the work of the Gulf Regional Educational Bureau, the draft projects of the programs of education, culture and information related to it, the budget of the Gulf Education Bureau and the share of each Gulf state in it, the resolutions and legislation that should be issued regarding special education, the resignation of the Director of the Arab Education Bureau of Gulf States, the nomination of a new director, the new site of the Gulf University and finally the date and venue of the fifth ordinary conference of the Ministers of Education.

CREATIVENESS

Iraq

42. Ibrahim, Sa'eb Ahmed, "Parents' Trends and Their Relation to Creativeness", (Al-Itijahat Al-Waladeya Wa-Elaqatiha Bil-Quodarat Al-Ebtekareya), Baghdad, Faculty of Education, Baghdad University, 1979, 160 pages.

- Thesis for a Masters Degree in educational psychology presented to the Faculty of Education, Baghdad University.

The thesis comprises five chapters. The first deals with the importance of the research, its objectives, its hypothesis, its limits and its terms.

Chapter 2 reviews previous relevant studies regarding the relation between creativeness and some variables on one hand, and creativeness and the attitudes of parents on the other.

In chapter 3, the researcher explains the method of research, the selection of the sample, the tools used, the technique for applying the tests prepared by the researcher, and the statistical method applied in deducing results.

Chapter 4 presents the results of the research pertaining to the integrated respective relation between the general creativeness and the sound treatment of student, the positive relation between creativeness and sound treatment on the one hand, and flexibility and sound treatment on the other and between authenticity and sound treatment.

Finally, chapter 5 is devoted to the proposals and recommendations of the researcher which deal with how parents should treat their sons.

The appendices include the criteria on which the researcher based his study and a list of Arabic and foreign references which the researcher consulted.

EDUCATION

Compulsory Education - Experiments - Iraq

43. Emran, Kawthar, "A Study on the Status of Compulsory Education in its First Year 1978/1979 in the Basra Governorate", (Derasa An Waqe' Al-Ta'lim Al-Elzami Fi Amehi Al-Awal 1978/1979 Bi-Mouhafazat Al-Basra), prepared by Kawthar Emran and Samir Goweir, Basra, 1979, 93 pages + appendix.

This study reviews the efforts exerted by the governorate to achieve compulsory education, dealing in this respect with the chronological development of each of its experimental stages.

Here the researcher mentions all the relevant official documents, publications, instructions and statistical data. The study also enumerates the efforts of the members of the committee set up to execute this compulsory education, indicating the stages of work that have been actually conducted.

The study likewise considers the reasons necessitating the enacting of the law of compulsory education and deals with buildings, furniture and teachers necessary to put this law into effect. It also indicates means of registering children at the compulsory age.

The appendix of the study gives an account of students who have not joined compulsory education schools classified according to reasons preventing them from joining such schools.

Culture - Arab Countries

44. Al Fraijat, Khalil, "Culture and Education", (Al-Thaqafa Wal-Tarbeya), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 31, (February 1979), pp. 38-40.

At the outset, the writer explains what is meant by culture, mentioning some of its definitions, and what is meant by a cultured person.

Then the writer defines education, asserts its importance and explains the relation between culture and education.

The article also speaks of the responsibility of school and the role of parents in promoting education. Here the writer indicates the impact of culture and education in augmenting one's sense of duty and in raising the standard of the community and the country at large.

Finally, the writer enumerates the principles on which culture and education should be based and how these principles revive and safeguard the national heritage.

Development - Arab Countries

45. Jalal, Abdel Fattah, "The Role of Education in Rural Development in Arab States", (Door Al-Tarbeya Wal-Ta'lim Fil-Tanmeyah Al-Reefeyah Fil-Bilad Al-Arabeya), "Ara'" magazine, (Opinions), Sera Ellayan, 9th year, Issue No. 1, (March 1979), pp. 7-20.

In the introduction, the writer speaks of the establishment and growth of rural communities in Arab Countries. Then he indicates the purpose of writing this article and how it provokes discussions over the issues of rural development and the role of education therein. This is followed by a definition of rural development, its targets and the importance of integrating and harmonizing it with urban development.

In this respect, the writer mentions its socio-economic organizational and human perspectives, referring to the role of education in rural development.

The writer then deals with the strategy of rural development, its axis and basis, explaining the educational structures and organisms necessary for rural development. He also asks some questions which he thinks should be answered before drawing the outlines of any educational plan for rural development.

The article concludes by a review of the educational methods and techniques that may create a sound educational system capable of satisfying the needs of rural development.

46. Shereef, Mohamed Balie', "The Making of a Generation", (Sena'at Al-Jeel), "Mijalat Ettehad Al-Jame'at Al-Arabeya", (The Magazine of the Union of Arab Universities), Egypt, Issue No. 15, (March 1979), pp. 3-13.

The writer starts by explaining why he uses the term "Making of a Generation" instead of "bringing up". This is followed by a brief review of the development of this "making" throughout the various stages of history. Here the writer mentions the developments that took place during the Arab renaissance which accompanied the advent of Islam.

Then the writer deals with present Arab schools, institutes and colleges, referring to the problems they encounter and the difficulties which children confront in their early school life due to the complicated terms and books that are beyond their understanding.

The article also asserts the importance of paying due care to the scientific aspects of training teachers and the financial aspects by raising the teacher's standard of living, indicating how this may be attained.

Finally, the article explains means of developing and amending the syllabuses so that they may promote sound thinking and understanding, and polish personality in order that it may be creative in all stages of education: kindergarten, primary, intermediary, secondary and university.

Bahrein

47. "Educational Revival and the Building of the Modern State in Bahrein", (Al-Nahda Al-Talimeyah Wa-Bena' Al-Dawla Al-Hadeitha Fil-Bahrein), "Al-Mawqef Al-Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Situation), Egypt, Issue No. 20, (December 1978 - January 1979), pp. 26-30.

The introduction asserts the importance of education in establishing civilizations. Then the article reviews the developments of the educational revival in Bahrein since the establishment of popular schools in 1919 and regular schools in 1930.

The features of the educational system in Bahrein and the efforts of the Ministry of Education in Bahrein in developing the syllabuses in all educational stages are discussed. Then the article deals with teachers training in Bahrein, indicating the contributions of the men and women teachers higher training institutes to this field.

Finally, the writer underlines the role of education in the construction of the new state in Bahrein and its impact on driving the wheel of industrial modernization and in spreading social awareness and political consciousness.

Mauritania

48. Abu Talib, Hassan, "The Educational Movement in Mauritania and Building the National Entity", (Al-Haraka Al-Ta'limeyah Fi Mauritania Wa-Bena' Al-Haweyah Al-Qawmeyah), "Al-Mawqef Al-Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Situation), Egypt, Issue No. 24, (April 1979), pp. 14-17.

The writer starts by asserting the role of education in the social cultural, political and national upbringing of youth. Then the article speaks on education in Mauritania under the French administration and its role in qualifying junior employees. Here the writer shows how education was confined to the sons of the elite and how it obliterated the Arabic language.

Then the article discusses education in the stage of independence, underlining the efforts exerted by the state to arabize and spread education following up the developments of primary, secondary and technical education.

This is followed by a review of the problems that confront education in Mauritania and the efforts exerted by the state to overcome them and to generalize the arabization of education.

Psychological Guidance and Rationalization - Arab Countries

49. Eissawi, Abdel Rahman, "Principles of Psychological Rationalization in the Educational Field", (Mabade' Al-Ershad Al-Nafsi Fil-Majal Al-Tarbawi), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Doha, Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 33, (June 1979), pp. 76-79.

The article begins by enumerating the reasons calling for psychological rationalization. Then it reviews the processes of this rationalization.

This is followed by an explanation of the methods of psychological rationalization, referring to behavioral rationalization showing how it is based on the theory of conditional education and mentioning the experiments conducted in this respect.

The article further reviews the principles of behavioral rationalization indicating the difficulties encountered by this method and then deals with the method of psychological rationalization which concentrates on the agent and the principles of such a method.

The writer then presents the new trend in psychological rationalization before he concludes by examining some of the problems which a psychological supervisor encounters in the field of education.

Reform - Arab Countries

50. El-Nouri, Abdel Ghani Abdel Fattah Mohammed, "Towards a Radical Educational Reform in the Arab World", (Nahwa Islah Tarbawi Gazri Fil-'Alam Al-Arabi), "Al-Tarbeya" magazire, (Education), Qatar, 7th year, Issue No. 31, the National Qatari Committee for Education, Culture and Sciences, (February 1979), pp. 28-30.

At the outset, the writer asserted the importance of the scientific and technological revolution in leading to scientific and technological development, indicating the role of the scientific method in this development.

Then he affirmed the importance of education in this respect, mentioning the requirements of this education as well as those of labour market.

The writer also reviewed the reasons for the anxiety of governments regarding the problems of education, mentioning here the gap between supply and demand in education, the increase in the number of youth in Arab Countries, and the unbalance between graduates and available work opportunities. The writer further indicated how the content and methods of education did not keep pace with modern international developments. Then he shed light on the increase in the cost of education.

The writer also dealt with the duties of Arab Countries in reforming education, referring here to their duties in conducting internal reform and continuous amendment of the prevalent systems. He also explained their duties in finding new forms of education, indicating in this respect the reasons requiring such a reform and the tools to be used.

Here the writer asserted the importance of having sound educational targets to be laid down in the light of the old Arab heritage and the pressures of the present and future.

Alternatives to this development and those most suitable for the future of the Arab education were also mentioned. In this respect, the writer dealt with facial educational reform, partial educational reform within education itself, partial educational reform from without and comprehensive reform and how each may be conducted and achieved.

Finally, the article concluded by indicating how far Arab Countries need to reform their education and their stand vis-à-vis the above-mentioned alternatives, referring to the relation that could be created between those alternatives in Arab Countries.

Strategy - Arab Countries

51. "A Strategy to Develop Education in the Arab World", (Strategeya Li-Tatweer Al-Tarbeya Fil-Watan Al-Arabi), "The Periodical of the Specialized National Councils", Cairo, 4th year, Issue No. 1, (January - March 1979), pp. 97-164.

In the introduction, the article defines the role of teaching and education in upbringing the Arab man and developing his community. Then the writer explains the prevalent strategies which weaken the educational Arab movement, concentrating in this respect on the strategy extending from the present to the future in one line, the strategy of partial reform of some aspects of the educational process, endeavouring to adjust the educational system to the requirements of economic development without paying due care to the development of all the aspects of the personality and the differences in strategies and the absence of joint action.

Then the writer presents the strategy proposed to develop education in the Arab World, showing the importance of its establishing on the basis of comprehensive innovation of education within the framework of comprehensive development of the Arab World.

Here the writer underlines the importance of having this proposed strategy link the Arab educational development with the development of the Arab community at large.

This is followed by a review of the basic principles of this strategy such as the human development, the democratic and the scientific principles as well as the principle of education for work and for life, and the principles of power and construction.

Finally, the article explains the Arab educational philosophy which should be applied.

System - Arab Countries

52. Bahrein, Ministry of Education, Office of the Assistant Under Secretary for Planning, Syllabuses and Cultural Relations, Hamad El-Seleiti, "The Educational System in Bahrein... its Present Status and the Trends of its Growth", (Al-Nizam Al-Ta'limi Fil-Bahrein... Waqe'ehi Wa-Ittijahat Numowihi), Bahrein, 1979, 5 pages stencil.

- Document presented to the Seminar on School Administration held in Bahrein from March 17 till March 31, 1979.

This document gives a brief idea of the development of education in Bahrein.

It starts by reviewing the early years of the different types of education in the schools of Bahrein and then deals with the objectives of education in the primary stage, indicating the number of students of this stage.

Then the document speaks of some of the achievements of education, concentrating on the efforts exerted to fulfill the educational targets of developing education in Bahrein.

The document also covers preparatory education indicating the objectives of this type of education, the stages of its development, the objectives of each stage and the efforts exerted by the ministry of education to raise the standard of administration of this stage.

This is followed by an examination of the secondary stage, its objectives and the quantitative growth of its students for 1977-1978. Then the document reviews the internal efficiency of secondary education, reviewing the results of the questionnaire directed by the ministry of education to a sample of men and women teachers regarding their opinion in the syllabuses of this stage of education and the means and methods of teaching them.

In conclusion, the document presents the new trends in developing secondary education and methods for reforming its structure and component.

Technology - Arab Countries

53. El-Sherbaini, Zeinab Helmi, "Education and Technology, the Use of Video Tape Sets Instead of the Traditional Concepts of Education", (Al-Tarbeya Wal-Technologia, Istekhdam Ajhizat Al-Video Tape Badal Al-Mafaheem Al-Taqlideya Lil-Ta'lim), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Abu Dhabi, Issue No. 2, (April 1979), pp. 12-15.

The article starts by asserting the importance of technology and its application in training for the educational process, particularly in the field of teaching, describing the broadlines of such application.

Then the article speaks of the traditional methods of education and the role of orientalists and professors in this respect, particularly as regards separating the practical from the theoretical aspects showing how this affects students.

The writer also speaks of the revolution against the old methods of teaching and deals with the importance of using modern technological apparatuses for practical training on the methods of education.

Here the writer refers to audio visual recordings "Video Tapes" and how they may be applied.

Finally, the writer enumerates the benefits of using technology particularly Video Tape sets in education, stating the important basis and principles of their use.

EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Legislations - Iraq

54. Legislations, Laws and Regulations - Second Legislation No. 3 for 1978 Amending Legislation No. 13 for 1972 of the Ministry of Education, "Educational Documentation", Iraq, 7th year, Issue No. 20-21, (1979), pp. 78-88.

This legislation is made up of several articles. The first amends article 5 of Legislation No. 13 for 1972 of the Ministry of Education. While the second article repeals article ten of the same abovementioned legislation and replaces it by other articles dealing with the General Department of Primary Education and Kindergartens, indicating how they may be set up, their administration, the duties of their heads and the sections of this department.

Article 3 of the new legislation repeals article 11 of the old legislation and replaces it by other regulations and instructions pertaining to the setting up of the General Department for Secondary Education, the tasks and responsibilities of its director, its various sections and the competencies of each, with particular reference to the setting up of the technical section, the administrative section, the section for the administration of the comprehensive school and the section of school activities.

Article 4 of the new legislation repeals article 4 of the previous legislation and replaces it by some new organisations for the General Department for Cultural Relations, its competencies, the qualifications of the person to be in charge of it and the sections to be affiliated to it, giving a brief idea of each, its competencies and the qualifications of its director.

Articles 5 and 6 of the new legislation amend articles 15 and 16 of the old legislation dealing with the identification card and directing and coordinating the requirements of the two sections of teachers training and educational leaders.

Article 7 of the new legislation deals with the general department for preparation and training, the competencies of teachers and staff responsible for educational supervision and educational departments.

Article 8 deals with the setting up of a supreme training committee, how it may be set up and its competences.

Article 9 of the new legislation amends some of the phrases mentioned in article 17 of the old legislation adding a new article to it dealing with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Teachers Syndicate.

Article 10 repeals all the articles of the previous legislation which contradict the new legislation. Finally, article 11 provides for the date on which this new amended legislation is to come into effect.

Organization - Qatar

55. Ghouneim, Kamal Abdel-Rahman, "An Analytical Study of the Status of the Organizational Administration of the Ministry of Education and its Impact on the Educational Administration in Qatar", (Dirasah Tahleeleyah Li-Waqe' Al-Tanzim Al-Edari Bi-Wezarat Al-Tarbeya Wal-Ta'lim Wa-Atharihi Ala Al-Edarah Al-Ta'limeyah Fi Dawlat Qatar), Cairo, Faculty of Education, Al-Azhar University, 1979, 259 pages including the appendices.

- Thesis for a Masters Degree presented to the Department of Educational Administration and Planning, Faculty of Education, Al-Azhar University.

This thesis comprises 7 chapters and three appendices. The first chapter gives a historical review of the geography, history and economy and general administration of the state of Qatar.

Chapter 2 explains the concept of general and educational administration indicating the relation between them.

Chapter 3 covers administration in the Arab World, its characteristics, with particular reference to the crisis of administration in the field of education and the role of teachers in this crisis.

Chapter 4 speaks of the administrative technology in the field of education, defining it, indicating reasons for applying it and confirming its importance. Here the writer also reviews the trends, techniques and modern technologies of educational administration in general and in the field of system analysis, modern information centers for electronic archievos in particular. This chapter also deals with the system of educational information, organisational maps, their types, kinds and benefits.

Chapter 5 gives a historical review of education and its administration in Qatar, mentioning its qualitative and quantitative achievements and the record of modern statistics. Then it reviews the development of educational administration and the present administrative organization.

Chapter 6 shows how the field study covers the most important aspects of the present administrative organisation at the Ministry of Education in Qatar. Thus the writer starts with an introduction, then he indicates the objectives of the study and enumerates the steps he followed in formulating the questionnaire, defines the method applied in selecting the sample and mentions the field results of the basic variables which he has determined for his research.

At the end, chapter 7 covers the recommendations and proposals of the researcher to overcome the obstacles that encounter the educational administration and decision-making and to promote the channels of communication and their means in Qatar.

This is followed by a list of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the researcher.

Finally, the appendices of the thesis include the questionnaire which he used as well as the organizational maps.

EDUCATIONAL AIDS

School Broadcasts - Arab Countries

56. El-Remeihi, Qasem, "How School Broadcasting May be Used to Improve the Syllabuses", (Kayfeyat Estekhdam Eza'at Al-Madrasa Fi Tahseen Al-Manahej), "Resalat Al-Mu'allim", (The Mission of the Teacher), Jordan, Issue No. 2, 22nd year, Ministry of Education, Department of Public Relations, Amman, June 1979, pp. 32-39.

The writer deals in the introduction with the role of broadcasting in general (whether wire or wireless) in the process of education, referring to the important researches conducted in the field of radio broadcasting.

Then the writer speaks of local broadcasts in schools and how they may be used to improve syllabuses. In this respect, he discusses the importance of such broadcasts for students, and the tools and equipments necessary for it, how it may be organised and means for providing its requirements.

The types of programs to be presented in such broadcasts, general and daily programs as well as school activity programs are also covered in this article. Here the writer mentions the components of each program.

The article also mentions the use of local broadcasts for administrative purposes, for promoting interest in school library celebrations and meetings and for presenting special programs inside the classrooms.

The writer also mentions some of the points that are to be taken into consideration when preparing such study. He further presents means for supervising school radio programs and the committee to be formed for this purpose.

At the end, there is a list of references which the writer consulted.

EDUCATIONAL BOOKS

Criticism - Iraq

57. Taha, Haz[illegible] El-Haj, "The Educational Method in the Book Entitled 'Reminder of the Listener and the Speaker of the Manners of the Scholar and the Student'", (Al-Manhaj Al-Tarbawi Fi Kitab Tazkerat Al-Same' Wal-Motakalim Fi Adab Al-'Alem Wal-Mouta'alim), "Adab Al-Rafedain", (The Literature of Mesopotamia), Al-Mousel, Issue No. 10, March 1979, pp. 355-379.

The introduction shows the reasons that drove the writer to prepare this article. Then the writer differentiates between education and teachings and determines the relation between them.

The writer then moves on to speak of the book entitled "Taskerat Al-Same' Wal-Motakalim Fi Adab Al-'Alem Wal-Mouta'alim", (Reminder of the Listener and the Speaker of the Manners of the Scholar and the Student) defining the object of the book and explaining the contents of each of its five chapters.

These chapters are entitled, "the grace of science and its people and the honour of a scientist and his offspring", "the manners of a scholar with himself, with his students and with his lessons", "the manners of the student with himself, with his master and with his colleagues", "manners for dealing with books and all that is relevant to them", "the manners of residing at schools".

Finally, the article concludes with a list of references.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES

Arab Countries

58. Union of Arab Universities, Secretariat General, "The Collection of Papers Presented and Discussed at the Third General Conference for the Union Held at the University of Baghdad, November 21-27, 1976", Cairo, 1979, multinumbers.

The introduction of the document asserts the importance of universities to the Arab World and how they need to be developed.

The document is divided into seven sections.

The first deals with the researches on the objective and future of universities, while the second covers the basic researches on university education.

Section 3 reviews the researches pertaining to the patterns of contemporary university organization. Then section 4 considers the researches on modern trends and contemporary experiments on the administration and management of university and higher education.

The researches on plans to develop present university organizations in the Arab World to meet the requirements of the contemplated socio-economic development are covered in section 5.

Section 6 reviews the discussions that took place at the conference.

Finally, section 7 describes the trends, underlined and highlighted during discussions.

Arab Gulf States

59. Fourth Conference of Arab Gulf States' Ministers of Education, Manama, April 3-4, 1979 (Work and Recommendation of the Conference), "Al-Ta'leem Fil-Sharq Al-Awsat", (Education in the Middle East), London, 1st year, Issue No. 2, (1979), p. 51.

At the outset, the article gives the names of the seven Arab Gulf countries and the educational organizations and bodies which participated in the conference listing the names of the members of each delegation.

This is followed by a review of the recommendations on the importance of establishing an Arab Gulf University in Bahrein, accomodating faculties of science, medecine and education, approval of the annual budget of the Arab Educational Bureau for the Gulf Countries for the year 1400 of Hegira, and the date and venue of the next conference.

60. The Fourth Conference of the Arab Gulf States, Ministry of Education, Manama, April 3-4, 1979 (Works and Recommendations of the Conference), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 33, (June 1979), pp. 12-13.

At the outset the article enumerates the names of participant countries. Then it reviews the conference recommendations and resolutions covering the following fields: amending the name of the Supreme Council for Education to become The Council for Higher Education, establishing a Gulf University, preparing a detailed study pertaining to the necessary executive measures, proposing the statute of this university, and its site, issuing legislations concerning non-governmental education and reconsidering the already existing ones.

Then the article sheds light on the agreement by the conferees on issues relative to the projects and programs of the first year of the Bureau of Arab Education for the Gulf States and the role of this bureau in drawing a unified medium-term plan to implement these projects and programs.

Child - Services - Arab Countries

61. Meeting of the Experts of the Project of the Strategic Elements of the Basic Services of the Arab Child, Amman, January 29-31, 1979. Final Report. Cairo, Department of Social Development, Arab League, 1979, 23 pages.

The report indicates the objectives of the meeting, then reviews the inaugural addresses and the main topics of discussions related to the Arab child and the basic services that should be rendered to him.

The report also outlines the efforts of the Arab League in the field of social work, stressing its particular interest in childhood. The discussions that took place in the meeting regarding the different aspects of the problem of nutrition, and the diseases of the respiratory system are also mentioned.

The report then deals with the role of irregular education in the basic services and the importance of recreation for children, referring in this respect to the requirements for establishing a toy industry.

The report contains a plan determining the strategic elements of the basic services of the Arab child in the field of health, nutrition, and education.

Finally, the report presents some suggestions necessary for the development of child services.

Educational Innovation - Arab Countries

62. El-Mansi, Mohammed Ahmed, "The First Consultative Meeting of the Network of Educational Innovation for Development", Doha, April 21-26, 1979, "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 33, (June 1979), pp. 28-31 + pp. 60-61.

The article starts by giving the names of the Arab Countries and International Organizations that participated in the meeting. Then it reproduces the text of the addresses made by the Qatari Minister of Education, the Regional Director of UNESCO of the Arab Countries and the Qatari Under Secretary in which he explained the objective of the program of educational innovation.

This is followed by a review of the agenda the objectives and the tasks of the meeting.

The article also presents a summary of the deliberations of the meeting and their results and then deals with the work program for 1979-1982.

The article concludes by reviewing the resolutions and recommendations which deal with basic education, self-education, the necessity to reorganize secondary education and link it with work and production, training technicians, updating the educational administration, the new structure for the personnel of the Ministry of Education, documentation information and financing the program.

This is followed by a list of the organizations and institutes that are nominated to be linked with the program.

Motherhood - Arab Countries

63. Conference on Motherhood in Islam, Cairo, December 11-13, 1978, Works and Recommendations of the Conference, Cairo, the International Islamic Center for Demographic Studies and Researches, Al-Azhar University, 1979, 421 pages.

The document reviews the conference agenda and reproduces the addresses of the head of the Islamic Center for Demographic Studies and Researches, the Deputy Rector of Al-Azhar University, the Minister of Wakfs (Endowments), the Minister of Health, the Minister of Social Affairs and the First Lady of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

This is followed by a review of the researches, lectures and discussions of the five sessions of the conference.

These researches and lectures cover the following subjects: motherhood in Islam, risks of pregnancy, feeding mothers, how to train kindergarten teachers to help mothers meet the needs of a child, breast feeding and fetus distortions.

The document concludes by presenting the conference recommendations asserting the importance of adding the subject of motherhood to the syllabuses of girl general education at all stages of paying due care to the issues of motherhood, childhood and family affairs in information media, providing nurseries for the children of working women, and raising the standard of training manpower, assisting in the fields of motherhood and childhood.

Recommendations - Arab Countries

64. The Second Conference for the Ministers in Charge of Cultural Affairs in Arab Countries, Tripoli, February 10-13, 1979, (Recommendations of the Conference), "Doha" magazine, Qatar, 4th year, Issue No. 39, (March 1979), pp. 126-127.

The document reviews the recommendations of the conference concerning the following issues: calling upon the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to adopt the executive measures to lay down a comprehensive plan for developing Arab culture, supporting arabization projects and spreading Islamic culture, promoting cultural bilateral relations and achieving coordination between special cultural centers in Arab Countries and abroad, preparing a detailed report on the publication of an Arab Encyclopedia, supporting the trend of organizations to establish an Arab center for bibliographical control and expanding the experiment of establishing separate ministries for culture.

Teachers Training - Strategy - Arab Countries

65. Seminar on the Requirements of the Strategy of Education in Training the Arab Teacher, Muscat, 24/2 - 1/3/1979. The Trends that Appeared in the Documents and Discussions of the Seminar, The Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, The Requirements of the Strategy of Education in Training the Arab Teacher, Cairo 1979, pp. 10-13.

The article starts by reviewing the developments of the past twenty years since the holding of the Arab Teachers Training Seminar in Beirut in 1957 and up to this Seminar held in February 1979.

Then the article mentions the principles laid down by the committee of strategy for the discussions of the seminar.

The article also enumerates the various basic trends that have crystalized as a result of the discussions of the papers and researches presented to the seminar concerning the importance of application of Arab Islamic Heritage to the upbringing of youth, adopting new methods of innovation and modernization, reconsidering the teachers training syllabuses, allowing teachers the chance to plan and modernise, training those in charge of training and guiding teachers and having teachers adhere to the values and heritage of the Arab Nation.

The article also sheds light on the discussions of the seminar regarding the basic trends on which Arab teachers training should be based and the objectives sought by such a training.

EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENTS

Arab Countries

66. El-Halawani, Magie, "An Educational Experiment from our Schools, Women Teachers in the Primary Schools of Al-Ein Achieve Positive Results in the New Experiment. A Child's Need for Tenderness Makes a Woman More Fit to Teach Him and Deal with Him", (Tajreba Tarbaweya Min Maderisina, Al-Moudaresat Fi Ebteda'eyat Al-Ein Youhaqiqn Nata'ej Eijabeya Fil-Tajreba Al-Jadeeda, Hajat Al-Tifl Ela Al-Hanan Taj'al Al-Mar'a Aqdar Ala Ta'leemihi Wal-Ta'amoul Ma'aho), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Abu Dhabi, Issue No. 2, (April 1979), pp. 18-19.

After presenting the results of the educational and psychological studies pertaining to the importance of the first school years and their impact on the growth of a child, the study deals with the importance of environmental challenges on his growth.

Then the writer presents the measures adopted by the Ministry of Education in Abu Dhabi to promote means of educating children in the early stages of education, referring here to the experiment conducted by the ministry since 1976-1977 by having women teachers teach boys in their schools, and the attitude of children vis-à-vis these women teachers.

Here the writer asserts the importance and reasons behind having women teachers help in the education of young children.

Finally, the article considers the opinions of educationalists regarding this experiment before its evaluation and conducting the necessary studies to verify its success.

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Distinguished and Creative Students -
Arab Countries

67. Ibrahim, Abdel Sattar, "The Educational Guidance of Creative Students", (Al-Tawjeeh Al-Tarbawi Lil-Mobde'een), "Mijalat Al-Uloum Al-Ijtema'eyah", (The Magazine of Social Sciences), Kuwait, 7th year, Issue No. 1, (April 1979), pp. 37-61.

At the outset, the writer sums up the points he intends to tackle in detail in his article. Then he asserts the importance of amending school programs so that they may encourage spontaneous creativity and free thoughts. The writer, moreover, underlines the importance of social relations in developing a sense of confidence, and of having education officials well informed of the basic rules of creativity.

Then the writer moves on to explain the idea of teaching creativity in separate programs, indicating here the technique that should be applied to achieve this end, and how this promotes and develops the authenticity and creativity of a person.

The following part of the article deals with means of amending syllabuses and re-compiling them in a creative manner. In this respect, the writer enumerates the requirements of such a process, and the difficulties that counter it.

The article also shows the relation between creativity, the various aspects of personality, and social relations.

The article concludes by underlining the importance of formulating the creative trend of professors, students, and supervisors of administrative commercial and political authorities. This is followed by a list of Arab and foreign references consulted by the writer in preparing his article.

The Role of Information Media - Arab Countries

68. Nassar, Mohammed Abdel Sattar, "Information Media and Their Impact on Educational Guidance", (Wasa'el Al-E'lam Wa-Atharaha Fil-Tawjeeh Al-Tarbawi), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 31, (February 1979), pp. 64-65.

The article begins by indicating how the development of information media, (Radio and Television, press, movies, theatre and museum), assists the Ministry of Information in its educational tasks.

Then the writer moves on to assert the importance of coordination between the Ministries of Education and Information so that mass information media may fulfill their tasks.

The article then shows the importance of such a coordination in producing some Radio and Television programs that are suitable to all levels of education. This is followed by a discussion of the necessity of paying due care to children in the pre-school age, to housewives and to those who have not been able to proceed with their education.

Finally, the article determines the programs that should be presented to each of these categories, asserting the importance of having these programs underline and promote the society values and morals.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

Its Impact - Arab Countries

69. Nassar, Mohammed Abdel Sattar, "Mass Media and Their Impact on Educational Guidance", (Wasa'el Al-E'lam Fil-Tawjeeh Al-Tarbawi), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 31, Doha, (February 1979), pp. 64-65.

At the outset, the writer shows how information media bring world countries closer to each other and how this affects the educational process. Then he deals with the responsibility of the Ministry of Education in developing the different means of mass media. In this respect, he speaks of the importance of coordinating the activities of the ministries concerned with information and their role in supporting and unifying this coordination.

The writer also enumerates the means for this support and the importance of providing what he terms as free education, its meaning, its means, its importance, and how to provide it. Here the article deals with the necessity of taking into consideration the needs of each age group and the right of this group (whether girls or boys) to receive educational information programs.

Finally, the article cites the programs that should be provided to regular and irregular students, concentrating in this respect on the importance of paying due care to including morals and values in these programs, and providing the televiewers with practical and theoretical experiences. Here the writer indicates the reasons for and importance of these experiences in the upbringing and education of young children and youth.

EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS

Jordan

70. El-Shami, Mohammed Ali, "Educational Innovations in Jordan", (Al-Tajdeedat Al-Tarbaweya Fil-Ordon), The Ministry of Education, Amman, 1979, 146 pages + appendices.

This booklet falls in five chapters. The first deals with the philosophy of education in Jordan, the objectives of general education, and compulsory and secondary stages of education as well as higher institutes, mentioning the educational policy of the ministry for the coming ten years.

Chapter 2 reviews the new educational plan and emmerates the relevant legislations that have been enacted concerning academic and vocational education, the reorganization of the school year and school and general examinations.

Then chapter 3 reviews the innovations of general education such as the extra lessons which give more profound lessons in the summer and evening classes to help weak students.

Chapter 4 deals with education and society and presents the plan of the Ministry of Education to develop men and women teachers training institutes so that they may become faculties providing various specializations as may be required by the Arab society in general and the Jordanian society in particular.

Here the booklet also asserts the importance of following up the graduates, indicates the contribution of students to developing the society and underlines the importance of introducing vocational education in the general educational plan.

Chapter 5 is devoted to the discussion of the developments that have been accomplished in the field of educational services and facilities such as educational researches, school buildings and libraries. Then the booklet covers the educational information services offered to educational researchers and students of post graduate studies in the two Faculties of Education of the Universities of Jordan and El-Yarmouk.

In conclusion, the booklet explains the meaning of educational innovation and sheds light on Jordan's future aspirations in the field of developing education.

EDUCATIONAL MAP

School map - Arab Countries

71. Abul-Sheikh, Mostafa Hussein Mahmoud, "School Map and Educational Map", (Al-Kharita Al-Madraseya Wal-Kharita Al-Tarbaweya), "Risalat Al-Mou'allim", (The Mission of the Teacher), Jordan, Issue No. 2, 22nd year, Ministry of Education, Department of Public Relations - Amman, June, 1979, pp. 2[illegible]-31.

The article explains what is meant by school map and what are its objectives, indicating how these objectives differ in the various systems. Then the article shows the effect of such diversification of systems on the planning of school map.

The writer then deals with the points that should be taken into consideration when studying school map, mentioning here the demographic, educational, geographic, economic, social, linguistic, political and administrative aspects as well as the element of employment.

The article also covers the stages of studying a school map.

In the second part, the article deals with the educational map, its concept, how much it is needed, why it came into being, its objectives, the stages for preparing it and the means used in each stage.

Appended to the article is a list of references on which the writer based each of the two parts of his article.

EDUCATIONAL PERSONALITIES

72. Mohamed, Ref'at Sayed, "Sate' El-Housary on the Anniversary of His Death", (Sate' El-Housary Fi Zekrah), "Al-Mawqef Al-Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Situation), Egypt, Issue No. 20, (December 1978 - January 1979), pp. 178-181.

The article starts by a review of some sayings of Sate' El-Housary, indicating his opinion in nationalism in general and Arab nationalism in particular. Then the writer reviews the efforts of Sate' El-Housary in the field of education and the posts he has occupied in the Ottoman Ministry of Education before and after the fall of the Ottoman Empire.

The article also indicates the posts that he had held in the League of Arab Countries.

Finally, the article reviews his writings and presents the most important ideas which he has included in his book entitled "Opinions and Talks on Education", (Ara' Wa-Ahadeeth Fil-Tarbeya Wal-Ta'lim).

Iraq

73. Faleh, Khalil Rashid, "Ibn El-Gouzi and His Views on Education", (Ibn El-Gouzi Wa-Nazratihi Fil-Tarbeya Wal-Ta'lim), "Adab Al-Rafedain", (The Literature of Mesopotamia), Al-Mousel, Issue No. 10, (March 1979), pp. 293-328.

The introduction deals with the childhood of Ibn El-Gouzi and how the circumstances favourable to education affected his upbringing, mentioning here his scientific inclinations.

Then the article refers to Ibn El-Gouzi's understanding of the mind and its role in education, as well as the role of intelligence in assimilating sciences and knowledge.

The article further explains Ibn El-Gouzi's opinion of the values of education and how it enables man to differentiate between what is useful and what is harmful and his idea of appreciation that should be granted to teachers and the joy that one derives as he follows the path to knowledge.

Ibn El-Gouzi had also asserted the importance of protecting one's soul from vices and how this affects one's capacity to learn and to overcome all problems that one may encounter in his quest for knowledge.

The article also mentions Ibn El-Gouzi's opinion regarding the importance of acquiring more and more knowledge and exerting the utmost effort to obtain such knowledge. He had also confirmed the importance of linking knowledge with work.

The article also refers to what was said by Ibn El-Gouzi regarding the basis and effects of education, mentioning what he had mentioned regarding the doctrinal aspect of education, how Islam favoured education and quest of knowledge and made it an ordainment, and how man should use his time to learn and acquire good knowledge as this greatly affects his conduct.

Finally, the article reviews the opinions of Ibn El-Gouzi regarding the methods of education as well as the importance of being patient and accurate in research, reviewing in this respect means of safeguarding knowledge, the relation between a student and his teacher and the responsibility of parents.

The article concludes with a list of Arabic references consulted by the writer.

EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

Arab Countries

74. Khouswana, Sami, "Educational Planning and Development", (Al-Takhteet Al-Tarbawi Wal-Tanmeyah), "Mijalat Al-Uloum Al-Ijtema'eyah", (The Magazine of Social Sciences), Kuwait, 7th year, Issue No. 1, (April 1979), pp. 83-94.

The writer begins by speaking of educational planning and its relation with education. He then explains how educational planning is affected by education, and how the emergence of a new concept of education affected the new concepts of educational planning. Then the writer reviews the cultural, social and educational situation in the Arab World, indicating in this respect the importance of long term comprehensive planning.

The writer then presents the stages of educational planning, mentioning in this respect the principles that should be taken into consideration in educational planning as mentioned in the recommendations of the regional seminar on demographic education and development in Arab Countries.

The program of UNESCO to assist in fulfilling the targets of social change are also mentioned. The writer also gives a list of the references he consulted.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY

United Arab Emirates

75. "Features of the Educational Policy", (Malameh Al-Seyasa Al-Tarbaweya), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Abu Dhabi, Issue No. 1, (January 1979), p. 8.

The article starts by reviewing the quick changes that have taken place in the United Arab Emirates and the reasons therefor. Then it deals with the changes in the field of educational policies indicating in this respect the basis for these changes.

The article also refers to the interest of the state in affording every citizen his share of education and its dependence on the principles of religion to affect this change and development.

The article describes the efforts exerted by the state to achieve the individuality of society, introduce means of education in towns and villages, open onto the outside world and pay due care to the family.

Finally, the article presents the new educational objectives of the state in the light of the policies laid down to effect this development.

Creativity - Arab Countries

76. Abdel Ghaffar, Abdel Salam, "Creativity, a Proposed Theoretical Image", (Al-Ebtikar, Tasawour Nazari Mouqtarah), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 31, (February 1979), pp. 46-47.

At the outset, the article defines what is meant by creativity, showing how creativity has gained a great deal of attention in the past 20 years.

The article also presents the definitions of Girard, Soperman, and Gilford of the term "creativity". In this respect the writer differentiates between creativity and intelligence, indicating how culture, and family and school upbringing affect creativity.

This is followed by an enumeration of the factors that determine and help the appearance of creativity, mentioning the factors leading to: academic control, general result, promotion of expressing the general result, motivation and finally environmental factors.

Personality - Arab Countries

77. Ghabra, Nabeeh, "Your Childhood and Your Personality", (Tofoulatik Wa-Shakhseyatik), "Al-Arabi" magazine, (The Arab), Kuwait, Issue No. 247, (June 1979), pp. 125-129.

The article begins by speaking of the child since his birth, mentioning how he expresses his needs in his early months. Then the article defines what a child does at the age of 2 and how sound family life helps him acquire good habits.

Then the article reviews the attitudes that prevent the establishment of sound balanced mutual respect between a child and his family.

Here the writer mentions the continuous submission to a child's wishes, dumping him with all he asks for, negligence, and entrusting a child with more responsibilities than he could bear.

The writer gives evidences and examples of all such acts and the role of the family in each.

The article then deals with the deficiency in self-control, its aspects and features mentioning whims, anger, and fear. In this respect, the writer also speaks of the impact of education, upbringing, the society, the environment and the traditions surrounding a child in affecting each of these attitudes.

Concluding, the article indicates the responsibility of the family in avoiding morbid attitudes, showing how care and respect for the young help them overcome such attitudes.

Physical Punishment - Arab Countries

78. Al-Marouf, Sobhi Abdel Latif, "The Stand of Modern Psychology Regarding Physical Punishment", (Mawqef Elm Al-Nafs Al-Hadeeth Min Al-Eqab Al-Badani), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 31, (February 1979), p. 45.

At the outset, the writer indicates the importance of reward and punishment in education. Then he speaks of the attitude of psychology regarding the use of physical punishment giving the reasons for this stand.

The article also presents the opinions of psychologists concerning furnishing students with the required sciences and knowledge. The article also explains the duties of a teacher vis-à-vis his careless students and how he may deal with them in ways other than physical punishment.

At the end of the article, there is a list of references consulted by the writer.

EDUCATIONAL SEMINARS

The International Year of the Child - Arab Gulf States

79. Rizk, Nadia Mohammed, "Iraq Initiates the International Year of the Child", (Al-Iraq Yaftateh Al-Am Al-Dawli Lil-Tifl), "Doha", Qatar, 4th year, Issue No. 38, (February 1979), pp. 66-67.

This article covers the seminar held in Baghdad from January 13 to 15, 1979 on the occasion of the International Year of the Child and deals with the child future in the Arab Gulf region.

The writer starts by giving the names of the Gulf States and bodies participating in the seminar. Then he reviews the address delivered by UNESCO representative, the content of the four papers presented by Qatar and the research on the problems of educating the child in the Arab Gulf presented to the seminar by the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

This is followed by the recommendations of the seminar regarding the importance of linking the child with education and satisfying his educational needs, the necessity of paying due care to handicapped and talented, the importance of extending health care to children throughout their lives, the necessity of establishing child and mother welfare centers and promoting family health services, and finally the necessity of having mass media, cultural organizations and popular societies pay more attention to all aspects of childhood.

EDUCATIONAL STORIES

Criticism - Iraq

50. Al-Talib, Omar, "Ignorance in Iraq Until the End of the Second World War Through the Stories of Zanoun Ayoub", (Al-Jahl Fil-Iraq Hatta Nehayat Al-Harb Al-Alameyah Al-Thaneyah Min Khelal Qasas Zanoun Ayoub). "Adab Al-Rafedain", (The Literature of Mesopotamia), Al-Mousel, Issue No. 10, (March 1979), pp. 433-463.

In the introduction, the article indicates the reasons that drove the writer to select the stories of Zanoun Ayoub to derive therefrom the vices and dangers of ignorance and why those, gaining from the spread of ignorance, obstructed the establishment of schools in Iraq up to the end of the Second World War.

Then the writer reviews the contents of the collection of stories issued by Zanoun Ayoub up till the Second World War, indicating how they had concentrated on ignorance and backwardness.

The writer then divides his article into two parts. The first includes the reasons which the stories of Zanoun Ayoub give as causative of ignorance in Iraq while the second reviews the results and vices subsequent to ignorance.

Finally, the article gives a list of references the writer used in preparing his article. They include the collection of stories written by Zamoun Ayoub up till the Second World War.

EDUCATIONAL STRATEGY

Arab Countries

81. Shoukry, Nihal, "On the Necessity of Laying Down an Arab Strategy to Develop Education and Link it with Development", (Hawla Darourat Wade'e Stratigeya Arabeya Li-Tatweer Al-Ta'leem Wa-Rabtihi Bil-Tanmeya), "Al-Moujtama' Al-Jadeed", (The New Society), Cairo, Issue No. 4, (April 1979), pp. 22-23.

The writer begins by speaking of education in the Arab region, following its development from 1960 to 1970. She then refers to the problems that confront it such as high illiteracy rate and its spread among women, giving the percentage of illiteracy and the reasons for its spreading.

The writer also reviews the problem of paying more care to the quantitative aspect and its effect and the problem of neglecting technical and vocational education.

The writer then presents the Arab strategy which she believes should be adopted to promote and develop education, mentioning its basic features and concentrating on the necessity of taking more interest in educational development plans at all stages, directing educational syllabuses to the service of development, benefiting from the technical aids provided by foreign bodies, paying due care to technical education and linking it with socio-economic objectives.

Finally, the writer explains the methods that should be applied to realise these basic targets.

Bahrain

82. Bahrain, Ministry of Education, Department of Educational Planning, Department of Documentation, Information and Educational Research, "Index for the Systems of Education in the Various Educational Establishments in Bahrein", (Daleel Nozum Al-Ta'leem Fil-Mouassasat Al-Ta'leemeyah Al-Moukhtalifa Bi-Dawlat Al-Bahrain), prepared by Mariam El-Seleiti, and supervised by Zeinab Mehrez, 1971, 330 pages.

The introduction of this book indicates the importance of education, its developments, its fields, standards, types and the persons who could benefit therefrom.

It also reviews the educational systems in the ordinary regular schools, in the adult education establishments and in the various training centers. In this respect, the author explains the objectives of study in each, its term, conditions of admission, programs presented, means of assessment, qualifications of teachers and future of graduates.

The author deals with teaching normal and handicapped persons with their different categories. He also explains the terms he uses particularly the terms, "education", "adult education", "technical education", "vocational education" and "teachers training", "training in general", "regular education", and "the educational ladder". Then he describes the educational ladder in Bahrein giving a diagram of it.

The book itself is made up of eight sections each comprising a few chapters. The first section covers general knowledge about geography, economy and social circumstances in Bahrein as well as the status of education, its budget and its percentage of the Gross Budget.

This section also reviews the basic legislations, the policies and trends of education. It further speaks of educational administration, teachers and education finances.

The second section considers the systems of education in various stages, dealing with general, academic, technical, vocational, high and regular education whether specialized or technical.

Section 3 covers the system of adult education and training referring to their academic, technical and vocational education in the various educational institutions and at various levels for normal or handicapped students, mentioning here the systems of training them whether on a full time or a part-time basis.

Section 4 is devoted to special systems of education for the young, mentioning some systems for the adults as well.

Section 5 deals with teachers and how they may be trained.

Methods for such training and some exercises are mentioned in section 6. Here the book reviews the different systems of regular training of employees, vocational labourers and workers, whether this training is conducted by the Ministry of Education or not, and whether trainees are at a higher or at a lower level.

Section 7 considers the educational services, referring to the services rendered to normal or handicapped persons in the field of social, cultural or reformatory services in various stages. Finally, this section speaks of "Education Day" and the education of girls.

At the end, section 8 presents some educational statistics. The book uses the system of reference.

The Islamic Era - Arab Countries

83. Sa'adeddine, Adnan, "Islam and the System of Education", (Al-Islam Wa-Nizam Al-Ta'lim), (The First Part of the Article), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Abu Dhabi, Issue No. 2, April 1976, p. 15.

The article starts by discussing the educational system of Islam, its philosophy, basis, objectives and means so that it may be able to indicate the relation between Islam and education. The writer then asserts this relation by dealing with education in the past and present.

He also presents the basis and principles of Islamic education and its stand vis-a-vis the human being, and the stand of man regarding it, showing the difference between these principles and stands in Islamic education as well as modern education, and how these stands affect man's education.

The writer also underlines the role of parents and teachers in education as provided for by Islamic teachings. Then he pledges to continue the discussion of this subject in the following edition of the periodical.

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

Assessment - Iraq

84. Al-Samara'ie, Hashim Gasem Mohammed, "Evaluating the Programs of the Educational Television from the Point of View of the Directors, Teachers and Students of the Primary Stage", (Taqyeem Baramij Al-Televisione Al-Tarbawi Min Wijhat Nazar Moudiri Wa-Mou'allimi Wa-Talameez Al-Marhala Al-Ebtada'eya), Baghdad, Faculty of Education, Baghdad University, 1979, 157 pages.

- Thesis for a Masters Degree in education presented to the Faculty of Education, Baghdad University.

This thesis is made up of five chapters. The first asserts the importance of the research, the need for it, its objectives, its limits and its terms.

Chapter 2 reviews and discusses the previous relevant studies. Chapter 3 explains the method of research applied, how the sample was chosen from schools, school administration, men and women teachers, girl and boy students, and the tools of research including questionnaires and interviews.

In this respect, the researcher shows how the interviews were held and conducted, how the questionnaires were applied and the statistical methods used to deduce these results.

Chapter 4 presents the results of the research pertaining to the period allocated to showing every shot or picture to follow up the lessons, the teacher's technique in teaching, the hall for receiving television transmissions, the school subjects covered by the television, the differences between the television teacher and the ordinary class teacher, the time of the television transmission, and the duration of the televised lesson.

Finally, chapter 5 presents the recommendations of the researcher regarding the selection of teachers to teach through television, distribution of televisions and solving the technical problems of such transmissions.

The appendices of the thesis include an exploratory questionnaire presented to men and women directors and teachers of the primary schools in relation to the educational television problems and a bibliography of references consulted by the researcher.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Arab Countries

85. Younis, Talal, "Environmental Education in the Arab Region, Problems and Priorities at the National Level", (Al-Tarbeya Al-Bei'eyah Fil-Mantiqa Al-Arabeya, Al-Mushkilat Wal-Awlaweyat Ala Al-Mustawa Al-Watani), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), 6th year, Issue No. 17, (April 1979), pp. 63-86.

The writer starts by presenting the basis determining the priorities and the environmental problems of every Arab country as indicated by the answers of the Arab Countries to a questionnaire offered in the previous edition of the same periodical inquiring about the problems and priorities of environmental education at the regional and sub-regional levels.

The article further reviews some of the factors that help recognize the deficiency in educational resources, dealing in this respect with the relation between these different factors, with the chain of objectives and the principle of positive contribution. Then it mentions some of the educational problems that affects the need for environmental educational programs.

The writer then reviews the priorities of educational sectors that affect the need for such programs and describes the priorities of that educational sector and the basic problems that obstruct developing environmental education within these sectors.

Finally, the article tackles the basic features of this form of education in Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrein, Tunisia, Algeria, the Sudan, Syria, Iraq, Oman, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Egypt, Popular Democratic Yemen, and determines the educational sectors having priorities in these countries as well as the major educational problems and the scope of work in these sectors.

The article concludes by a bibliographical list of the Arabic and foreign references consulted by the writer.

Aids - Arab Countries

86. Youssef, Abdel Wahed Abdullah, "Non-Scholastic Education and its Role in the Environmental Education of Youth and Adults", (Al-Ta'lim Ghair Al-Madrasi Wa-Daorihi Fil-Tarbeyah Al-Bei'eyah Lil-Shabab Wal-Rashedeen', "Ara'" magazine,.(Opinions), Sers Ellayan, 9th year, Issue No. 2, (March 1979), pp. 21-28.

The introduction defines what is meant by irregular or non-scholastic education, indicates the difference between this type of education and regular school education and explains what is meant by environmental education.

Then the article speaks of environment, its problems and the reasons behind these problems in developing countries.

The article further considers the objectives of environmental education for youth and adults and determines the contents of their programs. In this respect, the writer presents some suggestions for programs that may be organized within the framework of environmental education for youth and adults.

Here the writer also explains the steps that should be followed to train the manpower necessary for training youth and adults to execute such programs.

Finally, the writer indicates what should be done so that programs for environmental education may attain their aims, mentioning here the relation between this type of education and comprehensive development.

ERADICATION OF ILLITERACY

Iraq

87. Ahmed, Mahmoud Yassin, "Eradicating Illiteracy from the Point of View of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party", (Mahwe Al-Ommeyah Min Mansour Hesb Al-Ba'ath Al-Arabi Al-Eshteraki), "Adab Al-Rafedain", (The Literature of Mesopotamia), Al-Mousel, Issue No. 10, (March 1979), pp. 27-60.

The historical introduction gives the features and characteristics of the Arab civilization and culture, mentioning the role of colonialism in spreading backwardness and illiteracy in Iraq and why it saught to spread them.

Then the article sheds light on the stand of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party regarding illiteracy and how it exerts an effort to eradicate it. In this respect the article mentions some of the significant evidences reflecting the interest of the party in eradicating illiteracy.

Then the writer indicates the reasons calling for a campaign led by the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party in Iraq. He also speaks of eradicating the illiteracy of farmers and labourers and why these particular categories require particular care and the role of the party in this respect.

The article further asserts the interest manifested by the party in eradicating the illiteracy of women, mentioning the reasons for such an interest and giving the statistical data that indicate the spread of illiteracy among women in Iraq.

Finally, the article shows the importance of the interest of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party in eradicating illiteracy and how this would have its effect on the whole Arab nation, mentioning the experiences which the party would yield to other Arab countries in this respect.

At the end, there is a list of references consulted by the writer in preparing the article.

United Arab Emirates

88. The Role of the Ministry of Education and Youth (in the United Arab Emirates) in the Field of Literacy and Adult Education, "Ara'" magazine, (Opinions), Sers El-Layan, 9th year, Issue No. 1, (March 1979), pp. 59-62.

After indicating the efforts exerted by the Ministry of Education in trying to make an illiterate reach a standard in which he can use the skills he learns, the article describes the efforts of the United Arab Emirates in the field of promoting awareness, knowledge and culture.

Then it reviews the syllabuses and plans of the literacy stage and the following stages in the United Arab Emirates and refers to the developments in the field of adult education and how the discovery of oil and improvement in the standard of living affected it.

The article further mentions the efforts exerted by the Ministry of Education in the field of the education of women, policemen, and labourers of oil companies. The article likewise shows the impact of cooperation between the ministries of education and defence in the field of the education of soldiers and officers.

Finally, the article presents a statistical table showing the development of literacy and adult education during the period 1972/1973 to 1977/1978.

Achievements - Arab Countries

89. A Statement Released by the Arab Authority for Eradicating Illiteracy, "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Qatar, Issue No. 31, 18th year, the National Committee for Education, Culture and Science, Doha, February 1979, pp. 22-23.

This statement was issued on the occasion of the Arab Day for Eradicating Illiteracy on January 8th. It starts by a quick review of the background of the idea of the day and the celebrations and achievements related to it.

Then it deals with the strategy laid down by the Authority for the eradication of illiteracy, for the coming fifteen years, the stages of this strategy, and the facial achievements to be fulfilled.

The preparation stage is one year and the implement in stage is eight years.

Finally, the stage of liquidation lasts for five years.

In conclusion, the statement indicates the purpose of this strategy and states how this Arab Day for Eradicating Illiteracy may be observed.

Adult Education - Arab Countries

90. Eisa, Sameeh, "Small Stations on the Road to Eradicating Illiteracy and Adult Education", (Mahatat Sagheera Ala-Tareeq Mahwe Al-Omeyah Wa-Ta'lim Al-Kebar), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 31, (February 1979), pp. 54-59.

In the introduction, the writer shows how eradicating illiteracy links citizens with their language and their heritage, indicating the importance of sound planning in the field of eradicating illiteracy and adult education and enumerating the steps that should be followed when executing plans for the eradication of illiteracy.

The article also considers the basic elements of the general plan for eradicating illiteracy and underlines the roles of the central and subcommittees, as well as of the organizations and the central leading authority in eradicating illiteracy and its branches in the field implementing this plan.

The article defines the qualifications of those in charge of training, asserting the necessity of having sufficient number of them and the necessity of identifying the central authority, responsible for training the writer then defines the competencies and responsibilities of this authority.

The article further speaks of the subjects and syllabuses, describing the specifications and contents of school books, the basic skills required for reading, writing and mathematics and social, economic and national general culture as perceived by the civilisational concept of eradicating illiteracy and adult education.

This is followed by an explanation of the steps that should be adopted in the field of follow-up and assessment, mentioning here the basis of financing and advertising for eradicating illiteracy and adult education.

Finally, the article asserts the importance of inter-Arab exchange of information and cooperation in the field of eradicating illiteracy and adult education.

91. Jordan, The Ministry of Education, Department of General Education, "Adult Education and Eradicating Illiteracy in Jordan", (Ta'lim Al-Kebar Wa-Mahwe Al-Ommeyah Fil-Ordon), Amman, 1979, 8 pages,

The document begins by speaking of the problem of illiteracy in Jordan and its harmful impact on economy and the importance of combating it.

This is followed by a definition of an illiterate. Then the percentage of illiterates to the total inhabitants of the eastern bank of Jordan for 1976 as well as the percentage of illiterate labourers employed in the industrial sector are mentioned.

The document further sheds light on the role of the Ministry of Education in drawing a general planning policy for adult education and the objectives of this plan, mentioning the number of graduates from adult education centers for the school year 1977-1978. The document also enumerates the organizations interested in combating illiteracy.

In conclusion, the document underlines the role played by the Arab Agency for Eradicating Illiteracy and Adult Education in organizing courses for training teachers to use the most up-to-date methods for training adults.

Kuwait

92. Programs for Adult Education and Eradicating Illiteracy in Kuwait (Baramij Ta'lim Al-Kebar Wa-Mahwe Al-Omeyah Bi-Dewlat Al-Kuwait), "Ara'" magazine, (Opinions), Sera Ellayan, 9th year, Issue No. 1, (March 1979) pp. 65-72.

In the introduction, the writer presents the status of illiteracy in Kuwait. Then he examines the programs of eradicating illiteracy and determines their role in enabling the new literates to continue their free reading and utilize the skills they acquire.

Then the writer reviews the efforts of the Ministry of Education in developing the books for eradicating illiteracy and in increasing the number of centers for eradicating illiteracy.

The writer then speaks of adult education, indicating the role of the Ministry of Education in developing the cultural and social activities programs in adult education centers during the school year 1977/1978.

The article concludes by presenting future plans in the fields of eradicating illiteracy and adult education in Kuwait, referring in particular to the efforts of the Ministry of Education in this respect. It also indicates the object of this study and its role in developing the syllabuses and in introducing adult vocational training programs to it.

The Arab Agency for Eradicating Illiteracy -
A Communique - Arab Countries

93. A Communique issued by the Arab Agency for Eradicating Illiteracy, "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 31, (February 1979), pp. 22-23.

The communique starts with a review of the activities of Arab Countries on the annual occasion of the Arab Day for Eradicating Illiteracy scheduled for the 8th of February.

Then the communique sheds light on the efforts exerted by Arab Countries with the aim of absolutely exterminating illiteracy within 15 years, dividing this period into three stages. The first from 1977 to 1978 is for preparation. Then comes the implementation stage which lasts for 8 years from 1979 to 1986. The third stage is the liquidation stage and lasts for 5 years from 1986 to 1919. The communique also indicates what should be done in each of these stages.

Finally, the communique mentions the efforts that the Agency shall exert in the field of eradicating illiteracy during 1979 and how it will provide the atmosphere favourable for starting the actual implementation of this strategy.

Call for It - Arab Countries

94. Ahmed, Mohamed Mohamed Kamal, "Call for Eradicating Illiteracy", (Alda'wa Li-Mahwe Al-Omeyah), "Ara'", (Opinions), (Sers Ellayan), 9th year, Issue No. 1, (March 1979), pp. 39-55.

In the introduction, the writer defines what is meant the general meaning of propagating a call, and the objective of calling for eradicating illiteracy, how much it is needed, and its impact on creating a suitable atmosphere for work.

Then the article explains the relation between propagating the call and communication, determining, in this respect, the means and elements of a call.

The article then speaks of the people to whom the call is to be directed, the illiterates, the literates and the influencial officials, indicating the objective of the call for each of these categories.

The article also explains the circumstances of the illiterates and the social, economic, religious and cultural motives driving them to learn.

The writer moves on to enumerate the methods of propagating the call for eradicating illiteracy based on individual and collective meetings, dialogue, oration and symposium, mentioning here means of enriching collective meetings and rendering them more successful.

The article also determines the roles played by the Press, posters, stationary films, advertisement boards, movies, Radio and Television in propagating the call for eradicating illiteracy, and how they can be utilised in this field.

Finally, the article concludes by a review of the stages for propagating the call for eradicating illiteracy and the importance of linking them together.

95. El-Nayek, Abdel Jabbar Elwan Hussein, "Eradicating Illiteracy in Iraq Between Yesterday and Today, from the Kuttabs to the Comprehensive National Campaign", (Mahwe Al-Omeyah Fil-Iraq Beina Al-Ams Wal-Youm, Min Al-Katateeb Ela Al-Hamla Al-Wataneya Al-Shamela), "Adab El-Rafedain", (The Literature of Mesopotamia), Al Mousel, Issue No. 10, (March 1979), pp. 481-549.

After defining what is meant by illiteracy and indicating its harms and the due care which the Iraqi government pays to eradicating it, the article deals with the political, social and cultural circumstances in Iraq during the Ottoman era, mentioning individual and governmental efforts exerted by the Ottoman state in the field of eradicating illiteracy and teaching Iraqis.

Then the writer speaks of the role of the Kuttabs in teaching girls and boys and how the negligence by the Ottoman state to spread education has driven individuals to open modern private schools.

The writer also discusses illiteracy in Iraq during the era of the British occupation, showing how it spread then. The article also deals with illiteracy during the era of the monarchy and then explains the attitude of the July 14, 1958 revolution vis-à-vis education and the eradication of illiteracy. The efforts exerted by the July 17, 1968 revolution in the field of eradicating illiteracy and adult education are also mentioned here.

Then the writer reviews the developments in the field of eradicating illiteracy in the past ten years, referring to the efforts of the state in the field of legislation and planning to eradicate illiteracy and to train teachers in the field of adult education

Finally, the article shows how popular organizations could contribute to eradicating illiteracy and considers the developments in the concept of eradicating illiteracy as well as the efforts of the comprehensive campaign in this field.

96. Farhan, Mohammod Galloub, "The Civilizational Perspective of Eradication of Illiteracy", (Al-Bou'ed Al-Hadari Li-Mahwe Al-Ommeyah), "Adab Al-Rafedain", (The Literature of Mesopotamia), Al-Mousel, Issue No. 10, (March 1979), pp. 607-635.

The introduction shows what the spread of illiteracy means and how it causes confusion in the structure of the state and ruins its economic construction. Then the article indicates how illiteracy causes some social crises, gives precedence to personal interests, and prevents women from contributing to the development of the state.

Then the article explains the perspectives of the problem of illiteracy at the level of the Arab Nation showing the percentage of illiterates in 1960 and 1970. Here the writer reviews the efforts exerted at the Arab level to overcome this problem.

This is followed by an examination of the perspectives of the problem of illiteracy at the level of Iraq, showing the number of illiterates as determined by the 1965 census. Then the writer shows how the results of this census induced the political leadership to exert more efforts to combat illiteracy. This is followed by an explanation of the political, ideological, social and economic perspectives of illiteracy.

Finally, the article mentions the impact of eradicating illiteracy on Iraq. This is followed by a summary of the article and a list of references consulted by the writer.

Educational Aids - The Arab World

97. El-Khateeb, Zuhdi, "Mass Communication Media and Their Role in the Eradication of Illiteracy and Adult Education", (Wasa'el Al-Ittisal Al-Jamaheereyah Wa-Dowreha Fi-Mahwe Al-Ummiyyah Wa-Ta'leem Al-Kibar), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Abu Dhabi, Issue No. 2, April 1979, pp. 84-86.

The writer starts by speaking of the impact of scientific development on the activities related to the eradication of illiteracy and adult education. Then he enumerates the requirements of eradicating the illiteracy of individuals and society, indicating the relation between them.

The article also deals with the relation that should be promoted between adult and regular education, underlining the importance of studying environment and developing society and their relation to adult education and eradicating illiteracy.

Then the writer deals with the role of mass communication media in promoting this important relation, referring in this respect to the size of the problem of illiteracy and how mass media can help in solving it.

Finally, the writer reviews the common characteristics of mass media, referring to the press and Television, and the latter's impact on the educational process.

Incentives - The Islamic Era

98. El-Zeidi, Kasid Yassir, "Incentives for Eradicating Illiteracy in the Early Islamic Era", (Mouhafezat Mahwe Al-Omeyah Fi Asr Sadr Al-Islam), "Adab El-Rafedain", (The Literature of Mesopotamia), Al-Mousel, Issue No. 10, (March 1979), pp. 85-156.

In the introduction, the article enumerates the reasons that necessitate studying the past and how this helps in the civilizational and academic development of the state. Then the article speaks of the incentives for eradicating illiteracy as mentioned in the Holy Koran.

Here it defines the concept of illiteracy in the method of research as perceived by the Holy Koran, explains the verses that encourage learning and education, the meaning of the word "Koran", and the significance of this word to reading.

The article further shows how the Holy Koran pays due care to writing and how writing was attributed to God, the ordainment to read in the very first verse revealed by God to the Prophet, how the Holy Koran asserts the importance of science and how God swears by it in the Surah of the Pen.

Then the article indicates how the reader of the Holy Koran feels the greatness of writing as it is described and the graces attributed to it, how the Holy Koran pays due care to writing and how God ordains writing as a means of recording financial dealings.

The article likewise sheds light on how the Holy Koran shows the graces of the learned and how it praises the learned men and the scholars.

Then the writer deals with the incentives for eradicating illiteracy in Islam mentioning in this respect: encouraging the eradication of illiteracy as a means of random for war captives, the free system of education in the early Islamic era, the ordainment to record and dissiminate knowledge and encouraging people to read, study and copy the Holy Koran.

The article also reviews the educational methods used by the Arabs in the early Islamic era, asserting the importance of copying these same systems now.

In conclusion, the writer speaks of women education, mentioning how Islam paid due care to their education. This is followed by a list of the references consulted by the writer in preparing the article.

Labourers - Social Impact - Iraq

99. Al-Dabbagh, Khalil Ibrahim Mostafa, "*The Impact of Eradicating the Illiteracy of Labourers on Their Social Trends*", (Athar Mahwe Ommeyat Al-Ommal Fi Etijahatihim Al-Ijtema'eya), Baghdad, Faculty of Education, Baghdad University, 1979, 192 pages + appendices.

- Thesis for a Mastors Degree in Education presented to the Faculty of Education, Baghdad University.

The thesis comprises five chapters. The first indicates the importance, limits and terms of the research.

In the second chapter, the researcher reviews relevant previous Arab and foreign studies.

In chapter three, he explains the method of research, how the sample was selected, methods of applying the tools and the statistical techniques applied to bring about the results.

Chapter 4 reviews the results of the research particularly as regards the trends of literate labourers towards their wives, the education of their sons and their social trends in general.

Then chapter 5 presents the recommendations of the researcher regarding the importance of having literacy programs promote values and virtues and develop educational and health concepts, encouraging scientific thinking, and intensify the consciousness campaigns of information media in this respect.

Appended to the research are a list of Arab and foreign references consulted by the researcher and some appendices including an index of labourers' tendencies.

Legislations - Iraq

100. Iraq, Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "The Law of the Comprehensive National Campaign for Compulsory Eradication of Illiteracy No. 92 for 1978 and the Reasons for Its Issuing", "Adab El-Rafedain", (The Literature of Mesopotamia), Al-Mousel, Issue No. 10, (March 1979), pp. 7-25.

This law is made up of 31 articles. Article 1 defines the illiterate person. Article 2 indicates what is meant by the civilizational standard which an illiterate should attain while article 3 deals with the necessity of establishing a supreme council for the comprehensive national campaign for the compulsory eradication of illiteracy and how this council may be set up.

Articles 4, 5 and 6 cover the objective of establishing such a council and its role in laying down the general policy for the comprehensive national campaign for the compulsory eradication of illiteracy and how its affiliated committees in the provinces may be set up.

Article 7 defines the tasks of the Under Secretary of the Ministry for the Affairs of the Compulsory Eradication of Illiteracy.

Articles 8 and 9 cover the allocations for the Supreme Council for the campaign and the basis of financing it. Articles 10 and 11 indicate the means of setting up the affiliated local council for eradicating illiteracy in the provinces and its competencies. Then article 12 reviews the means of setting up the affiliated local councils for eradicating illiteracy in districts and their competencies.

Article 13 provides for the laws and legislations governing the personnel of the executive authority of the comprehensive national campaign for the compulsory eradication of illiteracy. While article 14 mentions how advertisement for the initiation of this campaign may be conducted and how those excelling in it would be rewarded.

Article 15 deals with the stages of applying the law. Then article 16 to 25 determine the duties of an illiterate of joining the literacy classes and indicate the punishments to which an illiterate who does not join these classes or who impedes the joining of others would be subjected. These articles also determine those who may be exempted and the role of the administrative units and the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces in the field of eradicating illiteracy.

Article 26 then asserts the necessity of having the Supreme Council conduct researches and field studies to identify the obstacles that hinder the progress of the comprehensive national campaign for the eradication of illiteracy. Then article 27 provides for the measures to be adopted upon the termination of the campaign while article 28 refers to what should be done regarding the laws and regulations contravening this law.

Article 29 enumerates the measures that should be adopted to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of this law.

Finally, articles 30 and 31 deal with the enforcement of this law. This law also mentions the reasons calling for its issuance and refers to the efforts of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party in the field of eradicating illiteracy and the resolutions adopted by the party at its conferences regarding this issue.

The Role of Mosques - Arab Countries

101. Mohsen, Taha, "The Role of the Mosque in Eradicating Illiteracy and in Education, a Historical Field Study", (Door Al-Masjid Fi Mahwe Al-Ommeyah Wal-Ta'lim, Dirasah Tareekheyah Maydaneyah), prepared by Taha Mohsen and Abdel Razik El-Safar, "Adab El-Rafedain", (The Literature of Mesopotamia), Al-Mousel, Issue No. 10, (March 1979), pp. 159-184.

The article starts by showing the interest which early Moslems took in building the mosque of Qiba when they emigrated to Medina. Then the writer reviews the verses of the Holy Koran and the sayings of the Prophet which encourage people to learn, read and write, indicating the role of mosques in this respect.

Then the article speaks of mosques in the era of the Prophet and in the era of the early Islamic nation as centers for ideological, educational, ethical and social guidance, mentioning what the early companions and followers of the Prophet did when they had attained the conquest of some countries, and how they tried to build mosques there to spread Islam.

The article further shows how Islamic heritage, educational seminars, and teaching the Holy Koran were linked since their initiation and throughout their development with the mosque.

Here the writer cites some examples of what had been adopted at the mosques of Basra, El-Mansour Mosque in Baghdad, Al-Amawi Mosque in Damascus, Ibn Al-Ase Mosque and Al-Azhar in Cairo, El-Qarawe'yeen Mosque in Morocco and in Qeerawan Mosque in Tunisia.

This is followed by a discussion of the objective of teaching in mosques, showing why people take interest in getting educated and in the eradication of illiteracy through mosques. Here the writer also enumerates the reasons that make some people fail to learn in this manner.

The article also explains the methods of teaching that were applied in mosques, in religious schools, in seminars and the method of individual education.

The article finally presents some results and proposals that the writer believe should be followed to eradicate illiteracy, before it gives a list of the references consulted by the writers in preparing it.

Self-Education - Arab Countries

102. Meleik, Mohammed Sami Abdel Azim, "Self-Education, a New Technique in Eradicating Illiteracy, Determining the Subjects of the Educational Programs", (Al-Ta'leem Al-Zati Usloub Jadeed Fi Mahwe Al-Omeyah, Tahdeed Mawdou'at Al-Bernamij Al-Ta'leemy), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 31, Doha, (February 1979), pp. 48-49.

This article is a continuation of a previous one dealing with the advantages of using self-education methods, and the plan proposed to use it in eradicating illiteracy. This present article determines the subjects of the educational program in the experiment of the International Center for Functional Adult Education in the Arab World at Sers El-Layan. It shows how these subjects have been chosen as a result of a study on the needs and problems of individuals.

The article then presents the stages of the study which determines these needs, such as the preliminary stage in which the sample was chosen according to special methods, the selection of the places necessary for the study, the stage of studying environment and finally the objectives considered by the study committee when conducting this research.

The article also defines the tools used in conducting it, such as the questionnaires and indicates the departments and authorities to which these questionnaires were given, the results of this study and finally the programs of self-education which the study proved important and should be included in programs for eradicating illiteracy.

The Social Perspective - Iraq

103. Matlaq, Fadila Abbas, "The Social Perspective for Eradicating Illiteracy", (Al-Bou'ed Al-Ijtema'ie Li-Mahwe Al-Omeyah), "*Adab El-Rafedain*", (The Literature of Mesopotamia), Al-Mousel, Issue No. 10, (March 1979), pp. 549-562.

In the introduction, the writer indicates the due care paid by the government of the Revolution to rebuild the society in a manner that could keep pace with scientific, technological and cultural development.

Then in the historical prelude the writer deals with illiteracy in the Arab World since Hulaco's occupation of Baghdad in the year 656 of Hegira - 1258 A.D.

The article further shows how industrialization and available work opportunities augmented the awareness of the problem of illiteracy. Then the writer sheds light on the stand of the July 17, 1968 Revolution, and the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party in the reconstruction of the Iraqi man.

In this respect, the efforts of the government to ensure the success of the comprehensive national campaign for eradicating illiteracy are mentioned.

The article also reviews the contents of the provisional Constitution enacted by the Revolutionary Council and the resolutions of the National Conference for the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party regarding the eradication of illiteracy. Then the impact of eradicating illiteracy on attaining the highest possible rates of socio-economic development is dealt with.

Finally, the article asserts the role of women in social construction and explains how women's cultural and social backwardness affects their role, mentioning in this respect the importance of eradicating the illiteracy of women and developing their characters as this affects the construction of the new society.

At the end, the writer gives a list of references consulted in preparing this article.

ERADICATION OF WOMEN ILLITERACY

Syllabuses - Arab Countries

104. El-Nahri, Omayma, "A Proposed Project: A Developed Syllabus to Eradicate Women Illiteracy", (Mashrou' Mouktarah, Manhaj Moutatawer Li-Mahwe Omeyat Al-Mar'ah), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Doha, Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 33, (June 1979), pp. 67-69.

At the outset, the writer sheds light on the care given to adult education, indicating how far literacy programs satisfy the requirements and aspirations of society. Then the writer asserts the importance of adjusting women's literacy programs to satisfy the needs of women indicating what these programs should include.

Then the writer explains the contents of women's literacy programs and what they should include referring here to Islamic education, Arabic language, mathematics, general culture which includes general science, health education, social sciences and some women education in the fields of sewing, home economics and home decoration.

FACULTIES AND UNIVERSITIES

Palestine

105. El-Seba'ie, Labib, "Arab Universities in the Occupied Land, Between Those Who Work and Those Who Reject... A University Issue", (Al-Jame'at Al-Arabeya Beina Allazeen Ya'maloun Wallazeen Yarfodoun, Qadeya Jame'eya), "Al-Ahram Al-Ektesadi", Cairo, Issue No. 561, (January 1, 1979), pp. 60-61.

At the outset, the article reviews deliberations of the meeting of the Council of the Union of Arab Universities regarding the future and status of university and higher education in Arab Countries in general, and in the occupied land in particular.

Then the writer quotes the statement of the Rector of Assiout University, regarding the importance of supporting Arab universities in the occupied lands, and the necessity of ensuring the contribution of the member states in union to allocating annual funds for the two universities there, namely "Beir Zeit", and "Al-Najah Al-Wataneya".

The article also reviews the rector's assertion of the importance of establishing an open university for the students of the occupied land, mentioning in this respect the steps that should be taken to achieve this end.

The article also reviews what was said regarding the obstacles created by Israel to hinder higher education in the occupied lands. Here the writer enumerates means of overcoming these obstacles.

The article reproduces the statement of the Secretary General of the Union of Arab Universities concerning the resolutions adopted by the council of the union to inform international authorities and organizations of the arbitrary measures taken against higher education in the occupied land, asserting in this respect the importance of interference to restrict and prevent such measures.

Finally, the article presents the resolutions adopted by the council regarding the establishment of a center to develop higher and university education in the Arab World, an Arab University for Researches and Higher Studies, and an Arab Fund for Scientific Researches and holding and organizing a number of scientific symposiums.

Saudi Arabia

106. The Islamic University of Imam Mohammed Ben Saud in Riyadh, "Mijalat Al-Uloum Al-Ijtema'eyah", (The Magazine of Social Sciences), Kuwait, 7th year, Issue No. 1, (April 1979), pp. 198-203.

The article begins by reviewing the historical development of the university, mentioning the number of its faculties. Then the article deals with the objectives of the university, its activities at the local and international spheres, its cooperation with other universities and academic centers, and its role in exchanging professors, in granting scholarships and in holding conferences.

The article also speaks of students, how they are prepared for it, and the stages of study at this university.

Finally, the number of faculties and higher institutes affiliated to the university are mentioned. Then the article indicates the various sections of the university, the academic degrees it grants at the B.A. and post-graduate levels as well as work opportunities available for its graduates.

Educational Conferences - Development - Qatar

107. Nashed, Adel, "Education in the University of Qatar", (Al-Ta'leem Fi Jame'at Qatar), "Doha" magazine, Qatar, 4th year, Issue No. 38, (February 1979), pp. 144-145.

- Report on the conference for the development of the methods of university education, Doha, 1979.

After indicating the purpose of holding this conference, the report reviews the experience and expertise offered by some of the Professors of the Universities of Indiana and Cairo to the conference with the aim of benefiting from them in the field of developing university education in Qatar.

Then the report quotes the statement of the Rector of the University of Qatar on the impact of consultation and interaction in the process of developing university education. This is followed by an enumeration of the achievements of the three committees set up by the conference, namely, The Committee on the Objectives of University Education, The Committee on the Problems of University Education, and The Committee on the Role of Modern Technology.

In conclusion, the article reviews the results of the meeting and the recommendations of the sub-committees regarding the basic means for developing universities.

Faculties of Engineering - Teaching Methods - Arab Countries

108. Mousenat, Youssef, "Programming Engineering Education to Serve Arab Development Projects", (Barmajat Al-Ta'lim Al-Handasi Li-Khedmat Mashari'e Al-Tanmeyah Al-Arabeya), "Mijalat Ettehad Al-Jame'at Al-Arabeya", (The Magazine of the Union of Arab Universities), Egypt, Issue No. 15, (March 1979), pp. 30-35.

In the introduction, the writer deals with the economic boom witnessed by some Arab countries following the October 1973 War and the impact of this boom on economic, social, educational and health development plans, stressing the necessity of providing a wide base of manpower in the fields of technology and engineering.

Then the writer shows how this new status leads engineers and technical experts in some Arab countries to turn to other oil rich Arab countries. Here the writer asserts the importance of providing the necessary information regarding the required needs and the available opportunities. The writer indicates in this respect the role of the Engineers Syndicates and the necessity of establishing a publishing house for engineering publications.

The article also deals with the importance of coordinating the efforts exerted by scientists and those employed in the fields of engineering and technology in scientific researches. The writer further asserts the importance of conducting continuous educational and training programs for engineers, referring to the importance of linking these programs with the syllabuses of engineering education which grants the first academic engineering certificate. Here the writer also underlines the role of the authorities and departments responsible for engineering education.

In conclusion, the writer speaks of the necessity of ensuring cooperation between the faculties and institutes of engineering and the economic and industrial establishments, describing the basis for such a cooperation.

Faculties of Information - Teaching - Foreign Expertise - Arab Countries

109. Dajani, Nabeel, "Foreign Expertise in Information Teaching in Arab Countries", (Al-Khebra Al-Ajnabeyah Fil-Tadrees Al-E'lami Lil-Douwal Al-Arabeya), "Mijalat Al-Uloum Al-Ejtema'eyah", (The Magazine of Social Sciences), 7th year, Issue No. 1, (April 1979), pp. 180-185.

The introduction of the article shows how colonialism enforced foreign expertise on Arab Countries. Then the writer begins to speak of teaching information in the Arab World, indicating the qualitative and quantitative deficiency in the teaching staff, in the practical training, in writings and in academic references. The writer also underlines the impact of this deficiency on the syllabuses and the methods of teaching.

How all these factors have created the need to foreign expertise or journalists to teach is also discussed before the writer explains why foreign experts like to teach in Arab information faculties and why Arab Countries call for their help.

The writer then shows the effect of getting such a help and confirms the importance of laying down a plan to benefit from such foreign teachers in the field of information.

Finally, the article deals with the results which are but the natural outcome of resorting to foreign expertise in the field of teaching information.

Personnel - Training - Arab Countries

110. Hattab, Abdel Qader, "Training Personnel of the Departments of Administration and Registration at Arab Universities", (Tadreeb Al-'Ameleen Fi Ajhezat Al-Qoboul Wal-Tasjeel Bil-Jame'at Al-Arabeya), "Mijalat Ettehad Al-Jame'at Al-Arabeya", (The Magazine of the Union of Arab Universities), Egypt, Issue No. 15, (March 1979), pp. 59-68.

The prelude of the article asserts the importance of the departments of admission and registration, indicating their role in each university. Then the article explains what is meant by training, and defines the aspects of effective training activities, reviewing the scientific bases for training, the principles pertaining to education and training and the importance of having an objective for each so that both education and training may be successful.

The article also deals with the morals of the profession of registration, asserting the importance of training those employed in the field of admission and registration in Arab universities.

Finally, the article presents the stages of the training process, determining the daily tasks for which the employees of these departments should be trained.

Staff - Assessment - Arab Countries

111. Touq, Mohieddin, "Assessment by University Students of Their Teachers", (Taqyeem Talabat Al-Jame'at Li-Moudariseehim), "*Mijalat Ettehad Al-Jame'at Al-Arabeya*", (The Magazine of the Union of Arab Universities), Egypt, Issue No. 15, March 1979, pp. 36-48.

After summing up what he has tackled in a previous article regarding how world universities assess their work and their syllabuses, the writer reviews previous relevant studies concerned with the assessment of the process of teaching at universities.

Then the writer shows how students' assessment of their teachers has been proved fixed, stable and true by these studies. Here the writer mentions the impact of the factors related to students, teachers, class, educational objectives and patterns of education on the students' assessment of their teachers.

The article concludes by reviewing the results of the writer's analysis of previous relevant studies on university students' assessment of their teachers, mentioning the reasons behind students' interest in indirect teaching and how their contribution in class activities affects their assessment of their teachers.

Finally, the writer presents a proposal to develop university researches and orient it so that it may fulfil its objectives.

Universities - Adult Education -
Arab Countries

112. The International Center for Adult Education in the Arab World, "The Role of University in Adult Education, Documents of the Conference on the Role of Universities in Adult Education", (Door Al-Jame'at Fi Ta'lim Al-Kebar, Watha'eq Moue'tamar Door Al-Jame'at Fi Ta'lim Al-Kebar), Sers Ellayan, January 21-26, 1978, Sers Ellayan, 1979, 395 pages.

The introduction of this document reviews the most important features of the conference and presents its recommendations. This is followed by a review of the papers that have been presented to the conference namely: towards a comprehensive faculty for the education of the society, the tasks and objectives of university education in the world of tomorrow, the role of universities in adult education, the role of universities in adult education in America, the Sudan and the socialist countries, the role of universities in preparing and training specialists in adult education, university studies in irregular education, modern technologies as a modern means of adult education in universities, the university and the development of local communities within the framework of comprehensive development, complementary studies for adults in universities, universities and labour culture, the burden of social responsibility and the conscience of society.

Finally, the document considers the working papers and final report of the conference.

University Education - Arabization -
The Subject of Law - The Sudan

113. El-Na'eem, Abdullah Ahmed, "A National Language for a National Law", (Allougha Al-Qawmeyah Min Ajl Al-Qanoon Al-Qawmi), "Mijalat Ettehad Al-Jame'at Al-Arabeya", (The Magazine of the Union of Arab Universities), Egypt, Issue No. 15, (March 1979), pp. 49-58.

The article begins by indicating the impact of the 1973 Sudanese Constitution provisions considering Arabic the National language of the Sudan on the use of this language in the northern part of the Sudan and the expansion of its use in the southern part. Then the writer shows how far the Sudan is dependent at present on the British Law in teaching law.

This is followed by a review of the development of the official teaching of law in the Sudan since the establishment of the School of Public Law in 1939, referring to the reasons that lead to the failure of teaching some articles of law in Arabic. Here the writer shows the fields in which arabizing law in the Sudan could be of importance.

The article further asserts the importance of determining the general policy for arabization and indicates the necessity of improving the law standard of arabization.

Finally, it underlines the importance of taking the status of linguistic minorities particularly in the southern part of the Sudan into consideration when planning the arabization of teaching law in the Sudan.

GENERAL EXAMINATIONS

General Secondary Certificate -
Saudi Arabia

114. Department of Statistical Studies, "Examination of General Secondary Education in Saudi Arabia, Results and Trends", (Emtihan Al-Thanaweya Al-Amma Fil-Mamlaka, Al-Nata'ej Wal-Etijahat), "Al-Tawtheeq Al-Tarbawi", (Educational Documentation), Saudi Arabia, Issues No. 17-18, 1399 Hegira - 1979, pp. 8-30.

This article reviews a study on the trends of the results of the general secondary certificate held by the Ministry of Education for the year 1979 and its prospects in the next two years being the criterion for the results of the educational process of this stage which prepares the sons of the country for higher education.

This study comprises four parts. The first reviews the total conclusions of the results of the two terms of this certificate, as well as of the secondary school certificate for Dar-Al-Tawheed Schools for the school year 1977-1978.

Part 2 indicates the annual rate of increase in the numbers of those applying for the exam and those who pass it during the year 1390-1391 Hegira (1970-1971) and up to 1397-1398 (1978-1979).

Then part three gives the prospects of the number of students sitting for the exam and those passing it up till the end of the second development plan (1395-1396 Hegira to 1399-1400 Hegira).

Finally, part four deals with the recommendations regarding means of assessing students, the role of the years' work, test system and the examination organization and control committees.

There is also a special recommendation pertaining to the necessity of using statistical analysis and planning in drawing up the general policy of education.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Development - Arab Countries

115. Nejm, Ahmed Hafez, "University and Higher Education... Developing it and Solving its Problems", (Al-Ta'lim Al-Jame'ie Wal-Ali, Tatweerihi Wa-Hal Mushkilatihi), "Mijalat Ettehad Al-Jame'at Al-Arabeyah", (The Magazine of the Union of Arab Universities), Egypt, Issue No. 15, (March 1979), pp. 14-29.

The article begins by discussing the problem of developing university and higher education, indicating the importance of this issue and the numerous researches and studies it requires.

Then the writer explains the basic aspects of this development and the means to achieve it, mentioning here the system of higher education at school level, system of admission in universities and higher institutes, university buildings and laboratories, books, reference books and university libraries, selection and appointment of staff and their moral and financial treatment, methods and techniques of university teaching, financial and administrative independence of universities, and cooperation and coordination between Arab universities.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION

Islamic Era - The Levant

116. Rashid, Nazim, "Education Under the Zinkite and Ayoubide States in the Levant", (Al-Ta'lim Fi Zel Al-Dawlatien Al-Zinkeya Wal-Ayoubeya Fil-Sham), "Adab Al-Rafodain", (The Literature of Mesopotamia), Al-Mousel, Issue No. 10, (March 1979), pp. 271-291.

In the introduction, the writer shows how the weakness of the Abbaside State led to the emergence of the Zinkite and Ayoubide States, and how these two played a vital role in driving the wheel of development of science and knowledge.

Then the article deals with the role of the teacher in the Zinkite and Ayoubide eras, mentioning some of the most important schools established then and some of the most celebrated teachers. The article also asserts the roles of rulers, scholars and scientists in establishing such schools.

The article also covers the subjects that were taught in these schools, the stages of education under these two states and the subjects taught in each stage.

The article further explains the role of men and women teachers and tutors in teaching and educating boys and girls, enumerating the qualifications that should be fulfilled by teachers and tutors and their duties during these eras.

Finally, the article speaks of the wages and salaries that were given to those in charge of education at that time.

In conclusion, the writer sums up all the points that he has mentioned earlier and shows how paying due care to education during these two eras led to the flourish of linguistics as well as historical and social sciences. This is followed by a list of references consulted by the writer in preparing his article.

HOMEWORK

Arab Countries

117. Qoutarsh, Khalid, "The Importance of the Environmental Tasks and Studying", (Ahameyat Al-Waza'ef Al-Bei'eya Wal-Mouzakara), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 31, the National Committee for Education, Culture and Sciences, Doha, (February 1979), pp. 72-75.

The writer defines what is meant by environmental tasks and studying, indicating their relation to the educational process and the stance of modern education vis-à-vis these tasks. Then he moves on to deal with the objectives of these tasks and the relation between these objectives and those of education itself and the psychological aspects of students.

Then the writer speaks of questions and their educational and teaching values, before he discusses the duties of the teacher in formulating the questions of the homework and how these questions reflect the ability and efficiency of the teacher himself.

The article also defines the qualifications of a good question, its importance and its role in the educational process. Here the writer refers to the techniques of asking a question and how it helps achieve the educational objectives. The writer also asserts the rights of students to ask questions and indicates the technique which they should follow in asking them.

The writer further reviews the types of questions and the benefit that may be obtained from homework and studying at home and at school and the points that should be taken into consideration when correcting these questions.

Finally, he speaks of the types of tasks and types of studying dealing here with the type given in class and that given at home and the difference between them.

ILLITERACY

Arab Countries

118. Imam, Feisal Besheer, "Illiteracy in the Arab World... Between Reality and Ambition", (Al-Omeyah Fil-Watan Al-Arabi Beina Al-Waqe' Wal-Tomouh), "Doha", Qatar, 4th year, Issue No. 42, (June 1979), pp. 104-107.

The writer begins by reviewing the contents of a previous article on the problem of illiteracy in Qatar and the efforts exerted to solve it. Then he indicates the interest of the developing countries in socio-economic development. This is followed by a review of the experiences of developed countries in this field.

Then the writer discusses the problem of illiteracy and its impact on economic, political, social and cultural development. The writer also shows how Arab Countries are keen on promoting education and increasing expenditure on it.

He further indicates how the high rates of illiteracy and birth weaken the educational motive in the Arab World and render it incapable of meeting the needs of development.

The writer also reviews the principles of Arab strategy as adopted by the Arab Conference held in Baghdad in December 1976 to eradicate illiteracy within fifteen years.

This strategy is based on the importance of a comprehensive confrontation of illiteracy, national work in the field of eradicating illiteracy, adopting a political decision so that the confrontation may be binding, directing and exploiting popular and voluntary efforts in the field of eradicating illiteracy, achieving integration between scholastic and non-scholastic education, adopting a scientific attitude in confronting the problem, utilizing material, social and moral incentives and continuing the follow up and assessment of all the stages, steps and objectives for eradicating illiteracy.

119. Ghouneim, Nabil Mohamed, "An Analytical Study of Illiteracy in Some Arab Countries", (Dirasah Tahleeleyah Lil-Omeyah Fi Ba'd Al-Bilad Al-Arabeya), prepared by Nabil Mohamed Ghouneim and others, Cairo, Ain-Shams University, 1979, 8 pages.

- Paper presented to the 4th International Conference for Scientific Statistics, Accounting and Social Researches, Cairo, March 25-29, 1979.

In its introduction the paper indicates the tangible increase in the rate of illiteracy in the Arab World, and how it leads to the socio-economic backwardness of a large sector of the population of the Arab World. The purpose for preparing this paper is then defined and the sources of data on which the paper is based are indicated.

The paper also determines the present status of illiterates in Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. This is followed by the conclusion which affirms the high rate of illiteracy in the countries covered by the paper and enumerates the obstacles that prevent conducting a comparative analytical study of the status of illiteracy in all Arab Countries.

Finally, the paper indicates the role of the Arab Agency for Eradicating Illiteracy and Adult Education in attaining a unified definition of illiteracy in Arab Countries, and in issuing an annual statistical bulletin describing the scopes of activity in the fields of eradicating illiteracy and adult education.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

Assessment - Bahrein

120. Al-Nasser, Hassan Ja'far, "Assessing Industrial Education in Bahrein in the Light of the Needs of Industrial Development", (Taqweem Al-Ta'leem Al-Sina'ie Fil-Bahrein Fi Dou'e Ehteyajat Al-Tanmeyah Al-Sena'eyah), Cairo, Faculty of Education, Ain-Shams University, 1979, 273 pages.

- Thesis for a Masters Degree in Education presented to the Department of the Basics of Education, Faculty of Education, Ain-Shams University.

This thesis comprises six chapters. The first deals with the synthesis of the research, the importance of studying it, and the method applied.

Chapter 2 indicates the economic and social status in Bahrein and how it affects the status of industrial education in the light of the actual industrial development.

Chapter 3 indicates how the social outlook to industrial education affects industrial development in Bahrein. In this respect, the researcher asserts the deficiency of manpower and calls for quick training to meet the ever-growing needs of industrial development and calls for promoting industrial education to meet the needs of the labour market.

Chapter 4 deals with the status of industrial education in Bahrein, referring in this respect to its development and the basis of vocational training in the two evening industrial secondary schools in Bahrein.

In chapter 5, the researcher assesses industrial education in Bahrein, referring to its role in preparing a cultured labourer. Here the researcher deals with the vocational training of labourers, enabling them to acquire skills necessary for industrial operations and raising the standard of efficiency of some labourers.

Chapter 6 gives the summary and conclusion of research, plus proposals and recommendations to improve industrial education and to draw its prospective image. Some of the recommendations call for providing incentives for industrial education, increasing the fields of specialization, linking industrial education with development plans and introducing the cultural concept of vocation in general education in Bahrein.

This is followed by a list of the Arab and foreign references on which the researcher based his research while the appendices include a questionnaire of the vocational and clerical jobs and the syllabuses of the three years of industrial secondary schools.

ISLAMIC EDUCATION

Arab Countries

121. Shehata, Abdullah Mahmoud, "Islamic Ethics in Youth Education", (Min Adab Al-Islam Fi Tarbeyat Al-Shabab), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Qatar, Issue No. 31, 18th year, Doha, (February 1979), pp. 68-69.

At the outset, the writer refers to verses of the Holy Koran, indicating what Islam requires from believers.

Then he speaks of the attitude of the Prophet vis-à-vis youth, citing examples of some of his sayings.

The writer also refers to the attitudes of the Rashidite Califs regarding youth, with the aim of setting the example that should be followed in the education of youth.

122. Abdel Rahman, Hanem, "Ideas of Islamic Education", (Afkar Min Al-Tarbeya Al-Islameya), "Risalat Al-Mou'alin", (The Mission of the Teacher), Jordan, 22nd year, Issue No. 1, (March 1979), pp. 6-8.

The writer starts her article by defining Islamic education, its characteristics, its philosophy and its methods in disciplining man. By this the writer aims underlining the objectives of Islamic education which she sums up in a few points mentioning first the mundane than the secular objectives.

Finally, the article deals with the role of the mind in Islamic education.

123. Morsi, Mohamed Mounir, "Our Islamic Education Between Authenticity and Innovation", (Ta'leemouna Al-Islami Beina Al-Asala Wal-Tajdeed), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Doha, Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 33, (June 1979), pp. 70-71.

At the outset, the writer speaks of education as one of the basic mainstays in the structure of the Islamic Nation. The writer shows how the present systems of education in the Arab World lack Islamic authenticity and innovation necessary for fulfilling the requirements of the Arab Nation.

Then the writer reviews the developments of Islamic education throughout the various eras and up to the present, mentioning the trends of this development. The writer asserts the importance of orienting the teaching of theoretical subjects towards Islam, mentioning the method that should be applied to teaching scientific theories incompatible with Islamic thought.

Finally, the writer explains the necessity of having a functional significance for teaching religious subjects, describing means of attaining this goal.

Philosophy

124. Mostafa, Ali Khalil, "The Philosophy of Islamic Education as Determined by the Holy Koran", (Phalsafat Al-Tarbeya Al-Islameya Kama Youhadedouha Al-Koran Al-Karim), Tanta, Faculty of Education, Tanta University, 1979, 238 pages.

- Thesis for a Masters Degree in Education presented to the Department of the Principles of Education, Faculty of Education, Tanta University.

The prelude indicates the hypothesis, scope, method and content of the research. Then the study is divided into six chapters. The first deals with the nature of the process of education and determines the concept of the philosophy of education and its relation with philosophy in general, referring here to the philosophy of the society and its impact on the philosophy of education.

Chapter 2 reviews the philosophy of life as mentioned in the Holy Koran, while chapter 3 explains the concept and the nature of education as stated by Islam, enumerating the objectives and scopes of Islamic education. This chapter concludes by a presentation of the Islamic methods of education and upbringing.

Chapter 4 deals with the positivity of the Islamic education and upbringing as mentioned in the Holy Koran. Then it compares this philosophy to that of existantialism, realism, Burgmacism, idealism and socialism.

Chapter 5 enumerates the characteristics of the Islamic countries in these modern times, referring to the features and objectives of education and upbringing in these Islamic countries.

Finally, chapter 6 presents the conclusions and recommendations confirming the importance of studying the Islamic educational heritage, and the history of such a heritage in its integrated stages on the basis of stages or centuries. The recommendations further assert the importance of studying Islamic ideology as a basic part of studying Islamic education. This is followed by a list of Arabic and foreign references on which the researcher based his study.

ISLAMIC ERA

Women's Education - Arab Countries

125. Nouri, Doreid Abdel Qader, "Bringing up and Educating Women in the Islamic Society", (Tarbeyat Wa-Ta'lim Al-Mar'a Fil-Moujtama' Al-Islami), "Adab Al-Rafedain", (The Literature of Mesopotamia), Al-Mousel, Issue No. 10, (March 1979), pp. 185-205.

The introduction shows how education affects women's acquisition of good habits and virtuous morals. Then the article reviews the development of women's rights in the pre-Islamic and early Islamic eras.

This is followed by a review of the bringing up and education of women in the pre-Islamic era showing the education that women got in this era and how the great care paid to the education and upbringing of women then lead to the appearance of women poets, educationalists, and even merchants.

The article also explains how Islam, since its advent, had paid great care to science and scientists and scholars and how it did not differentiate between man and women in the field of education. Here the writer reviews some of the achievements of Moslem women in the early Islamic era due to their knowledge of reading and writing.

The article further enumerates the subjects that women were keen on learning when the Islamic nation grew more extensive. Then it sheds light on the role of women in spreading education among men and women, giving here some examples of women who had participated in this field.

Finally, the article asserts the importance of having women at present acquire sufficient education. This is followed by a list of Arabic and foreign references on which the writer depended in preparing the article.

See also: 4, 83, 98, 116, 183.

KINDERGARTENS

Assessment - Iraq

126. Al-Shalehi, Nouzhat Raouf Ismail, "A Reformative Study of Education in Kindergartens in the Iraqi Republic", (Dirasah Taqweemeyah Lil-Tarbeya Wal-Ta'lim Fi Ryad Al-Atfal Bil-Gomhoureyah Al-Iraqeyah), Cairo, Faculty of Education, Al-Azhar University, 1979, 350 pages.

- Thesis for a Masters Degree in Education presented to the Department of Syllabuses and Methods of Teaching, Faculty of Education, Al-Azhar University.

The thesis is made up of eight chapters. The first indicates the importance of the research, its objectives, limits and plan. Chapter 2 explains the method tools and sample of the research.

Chapter 3 reviews the previous relevant Arab and foreign educational researches and writings, describes the characteristics of child growth, the needs of children and the educational targets of kindergartens.

Chapter 4 is devoted to the present status of kindergartens in Iraq, their historic development, supervision over them, terms for admission. salaries of teachers, meals, educational objectives, knowledge content, child activities, preparing and training teachers and available means and facilities.

Chapter 5 draws a final image of the educational objectives of kindergartens in Iraq and how they may be achieved referring to the suitable criteria and their final form.

Chapter 6 presents the results of the research related to the knowledge content of children in kindergartens and the educational activities provided by such institutes.

Chapter 7 presents the results related to educational rehabilitation of women teachers in kindergartens.

Finally, chapter 8 gives a summary of the study and proposals for developing kindergartens. This is followed by a bibliography of the Arab and foreign references consulted by the researcher in preparing her research.

Education - United Arab Emirates

127. "Kindergartens... The Philosophy of the New Syllabus Depends on Understanding the Cultural, Social and Economic Relations of the Society of the United Arab Emirates", (Reyad Al-Atfal, Phalsaphat Al-Manhaj Al-Jadeed Ta'tamadu Ala Fahm Al-Elaqat Al-Thaqafeya Wal-Ijtema'eyah Wal-Eqtesadeyah Li-Moujtama' Al-Emarat), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Abu Dhabi, Issue No. 2, April 1979, pp. 60-62.

The article starts by dealing with the objectives of education in kindergartens in the United Arab Emirates and asserts the importance of adopting modern contemporary trends in the field of such education.

Then it underlines the importance of developing the syllabuses of kindergartens to keep pace with development in the field of educational psychological studies, mentioning here the importance of the pre-school stage in the life of children.

This is followed by a presentation of the project for developed syllabuses in kindergartens, referring to the steps that have been taken so far in this project. The article also deals with the efforts exerted by the ministry to provide special training to women teachers on the new syllabuses, anumerating the objectives of these syllabuses.

Finally, the article describes the steps for assessing this syllabus before applying it on a large scale to all the kindergartens of the United Arab Emirates.

Evaluation - Kuwait

128. Al-Fiqi, Hamed, "A Realistic Evaluation of the Status of the Pre-Primary School Child in Kuwait", (Taqweem Waqe'ie Li-Awda' Tifl Ma Qabla Al-Madrasah Al-Ebteda'eyah Bil-Kuwait), prepared by Hamed El-Fiqi, Tayseer Nasser and Jameel Mohammed Abdo, "Mijalat Al-Uloum Al-Ijtema'eyah", (The Magazine of Social Sciences), Kuwait, 6th year, Issue No. 4, (January 1979), pp. 45-67.

The introduction indicates the problem and its importance before reviewing some of the previous relevant studies. This is followed by an explanation of the method used in preparing, educating and upbringing children in the pre-primary school age in Kuwait.

Then the writers define the features of the Kuwaiti family dealing here with the aspect of early marriage, high reproduction rate, and divorce in the Kuwaiti family. Then the article deals with kindergartens and nurseries, their development since their establishment, and their capacities to accommodate all pre-school children in Kuwait.

Finally, the writers refer to the deficiency in social care in private child homes, nurseries and centers for the handicapped in Kuwait. The writers conclude by summarizing the study and listening Arabic and foreign references on which they depended in preparing their study.

See also: 178.

LAWS AND LEGISLATIONS

See: 54, 100, 132, 186.

LINGUISTIC TESTS

The Primary Stage - Iraq

129. Al-Zoubeidi, Ali Gasem Akla, "Constructing a Test for Measuring the Linguistic Vocabulary of Students in the Fourth up to the Sixth Primary Form", (Bina' Ekhtebar Li-Qeyas Al-Moufradat Al-Loughaweyah Li-Talabat Al-Sofouf Al-Rabo'a - Al-Sadesa Al-Ebteda'eya), Baghdad, Faculty of Education, Baghdad University, 1979, 103 pages.

- Thesis submitted to the Faculty of Education, Baghdad University, for obtaining a Masters Degree.

This thesis is made up of four chapters. The first indicates the object limits and terms of the research. Then chapter 2 reviews the previous relevant studies and tests, dealing in this respect with the tests on reading capacity, and studies pertaining to vocabulary.

Chapter 3 explains the method and measures of research, how vocabulary may be tested and criteria and means of selecting the sample. It also explains the experimental measures of research.

Chapter 4 presents the results of the basic study, analyses and discusses these results.

The appendices include instructions for the exploratory test of vocabulary for the students of the fourth and sixth primary forms, a test of the linguistic ability of students in these same forms, a form for statistical analysis and the result of this statistical analysis. Finally, follow a bibliography of Arabic and foreign references on which the writer depended in preparing his research, and two summaries of the research in Arabic and English.

MATHEMATICS BOOKS

Assessment - Preparatory Schools - Iraq

130. Khoudeir, Baha'eddine Abdullah, "*Assessing Contemporary Mathematics Text Books for the Preparatory Stage in Iraq, from the Point of View of Men and Women Teachers and Experts*", (Taqweem Kutub Al-Riyadeyat Al-Mou'asera Li-Marhalat Al-Dirasah Al-E'dadeyah Fil-Iraq Min Wijhat Nazar Al-Moudareseen Wal-Mudarisat Wal-Khoubara), Baghdad, Faculty of Education, Baghdad University, 1979, 352 pages.

- Thesis for a Masters Degree in Education presented to the Faculty of Education, Baghdad University.

This thesis comprises five chapters. The first asserts the importance of the research, its objectives, limits and terms. Chapter 2 reviews the relevant previous studies and researches.

Chapter 3 explains the method of the research, its tools, the sources of data, the technique applied in selecting the sample, the basis for applying the questionnaire, the plan for analyzing the results of the questionnaire, means of handling the statistical data.

In chapter 4, the researcher reviews the results of the research regarding the text book of the fourth general form and the text books of the fifth and the sixth scientific years.

Finally, chapter 5 presents the results and conclusions, followed by the recommendations which deal with: preparing indexes for teachers, creating the awareness of men and women teachers to encourage them to teach mathematics, developing educational supervision and paying more care to teaching mathematics in the teachers training institutes.

A list of foreign and Arabic references consulted by the researcher is appended to the research. The appendices include a questionnaire to men and women teachers and experts.

NATIONAL EDUCATION

Secondary Stage - Arab Countries

131. Fayad, Adnan, "Arab National Education and Confronting the Zionist Challenge", (Al-Tarbeya Al-Qawmeyah Al-Arabeya Wa-Mouqawamat Al-Tahaddi Al-Sohyouni), Cairo Faculty of Education, Ain-Shams University, 1979, 372 pages.

- Thesis for a Ph.D. in education presented to the Department of the Principles of Teaching, Faculty of Education, Ain-Shams University.

This thesis consists of two parts including seven chapters.

The first part includes the first four chapters. The first explains the general framework of the research. The second indicates the nature of the Zionist challenge while the third examines the concept of the Zionist challenge in the Israeli education. The fourth indicates the role of Arab nationalism in confronting this Zionist challenge.

The second part of the thesis is devoted to the educational applic tions. As chapter 5 determines the objectives of national education and its role in resisting this Zionist challenge, chapter 6 covers the books of national subjects in the secondary stage in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt and the concept of the Zionist challenge as explained in these books and what these books tell of the Arab resistance of this Zionist challenge.

Chapter 7 which is the last in the thesis reviews the educational status in the countries covered by the study namely: Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt. Then it explains the contemplated objective of Arab national education before it reviews some of its necessary principles and trends.

This chapter concludes with the recommendations pertaining to linking the objectives of education with national targets, strengthening the non-Zionist trend among Jews, supporting the Arab heritage and paying due care to Palestinian social statistics.

At the end of the study, there is a list of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the researcher in conducting his study, and some appendices, including a table for the distribution of school sessions in the secondary stage in Israel, in addition to some experts from the book of national subjects in Israel.

THE NATIONAL QATARI COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION, CULTURE AND SCIENCES

Formation

132. Qatar, Legislations, Laws, Regulations... etc., "Cabinet Decree No. 4 for 1979 Regarding the Re-Formation of the National Qatari Committee for Education, Culture and Sciences", "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Doha, Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 33, (June 1979), pp. 20-21.

This decree falls in 14 articles. The first deals with establishing the committee and determining its headquarters. Article 2 indicates the objectives of the committee, while article 3 shows how the committee may be set up.

Article 4 indicates how the general assembly of the committee may be formed and article 5 discusses the task of the committee in calling upon whoever it deems necessary to the study and examination of the issues before it.

Article 6 indicates what should be done in the absence of the head of the committee and article 7 defines the competencies of the general assembly, while article 8 explains the times for its meetings.

Articles 9 and 10 determine how the secretariat general may be set up and its competencies, while article 11 explains the competencies of the head of UNESCO section at the Ministry of Education.

Article 12 defines the authority responsible for providing the necessary allocations of the committee while article 13 indicates what should be done vis-a-vis cabinet decree No. 8 for 1978.

Finally, article 14 deals with the enforcement and the effective data of the decree.

PARENTS COUNCILS

Experiments - Arab Countries

133. "A Successful Experience from Our Schools, the Story of the Parents Council Which Took the Initiative, and Was up to its Responsibilities", (Tajrebah Najeha Min Madaresina, Hekayat Majlis Al-Aba' Allazi Akhaza Zimam Al-Moubadara Wa-Kan Ala Mustawa Al-Mas'ouleya), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Abu Dhabi, Issue No. 2, (April 1979), pp. 91-93.

After reviewing the opportunities provided by the school to promote the growth of students and the integration of the educational process, the article shows how the idea of the experiment came in to being and the measures taken to study it.

It also reviews the proposals submitted to the school to promote interaction between parents, school and students particularly as regards the dropping out of some students and the repeated absence of some others.

Finally, the article mentions the basic features of the experiment, and the letter sent by the Parents Council which carried out the experience, to the parents of students in the school where the experience had been conducted.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS COUNCILS

Experiments - Jordan

134. El-Qouseli, Mohamed, "An Experiment with the Parents and Teachers Councils", (Tajrebah Ma'a Majalis Al-Aba' Wal-Mou'alemeen), "Risalat Al-Mou'alim", (The Teacher's Mission), Jordan, Issue No. 2, 22nd year, Ministry of Education, Department of Public Relations, June 1979, pp. 21-24.

After reviewing the great educational development in Jordan over the past thirty years, the article presents some of the achievements of the Ministry of Education to promote all the activities accompanying school syllabuses, including parents and teachers councils which is the main topic covered by the article.

The article then enumerates the steps that may be followed by the ministry to promote such councils, dealing in this respect with, programming the times for the meetings of these councils and the agendas of these meetings. The article also explains how these meetings may include a discussion of the problems presented by students or teachers or parents, or a discussion of the circulars of the Ministry of Education or its departments, or of other local or international educational institutions, or a discussion of proposals submitted by the members of these councils regarding the innovations or new projects pertaining to the school.

Finally, the article covers the role of students themselves in these councils, and the role of parents in developing the educational process.

POLITICAL EDUCATION

135. Abdel Baset, Ahmed Abdel Qader, "On the Functional Relation Between Political Upbringing and Education Through the Perspective of Comprehensive Development", (Hawla Al-Elaqa Al-Wazifeyah Beina Al-Tansha'ah Al-Seyaseyah Wal-Tarbeyah Min Khilal Manzour Al-Tanmeyah Al-Shamelah), "Mijalat Al-Uloum Al-Ijtema'eyah", (The Magazine of Social Sciences), Kuwait, 6th year, Issue No. 4, (January 1979), pp. 29-43.

The introduction explains what is meant by development sociology, and why it has flourished after the Second World War. The writer then shows the relation between political upbringing and political education. He then moves on to speak of political upbringing and what is meant by it, reviewing in this respect the different opinions regarding its concept.

The article then presents a definition of the various terms which explain and analyze the different aspects of the concept of education. This is followed by a review of the social and vocational functions of education.

In conclusion, the article underlines the impact of the spread of education, in developing communities in particular, on the political upbringing, referring in this respect to the role of the school. A list of foreign and Arabic references consulted by the writer is given at the end of the article.

PRE-FIRST STAGE EDUCATION

Bibliography - Arab Countries

136. Abdel Fattah, Fawqeyah, "Pre-First Stage Education - A Bibliographical List", (Al-Ta'lim Fima Qabl Al-Marhala Al-Oula, Qa'ema Bibliographeyah), prepared by Fawqeyah Abdel Fattah, supervised by Iglal El-Saba'ie, Cairo, Department of Educational Documentation and Education, the National Center for Educational Researches, 1979, 9 pages.

The document presents a bibliographical list of the documents and articles dealing with the pre-first stage education included in educational periodicals.

The document is divided into two parts.

The first covers general documents and the recommendations of international conferences. The second presents a bibliographical list of the documents classified according to the countries in which they are prepared.

Under the name of each country are included the titles of articles published in its periodicals mentioning here Bahrein, Iraq, Qatar, Kuwait and Egypt.

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

Rationalization and Guidance - Iraq

137. Qasem, Shaker Abd, "An Experimental Study on the Impact of Rationalization on Some Socially-Unacceptable Behaviors of Students in the Third Intermediate Class", (Dirasah Tajreebeyah Fi Ta'theer Al-Ershad Ala Ba'ad Al-Mazaher Al-Soloukeyah Gheer Al-Maqboula Ejtema'eyan Lada Toullab Al-Saff Al-Thaleth Al-Moutawaset), Baghdad, Faculty of Education, Baghdad University, 1979, 24 pages + appendices.

- Thesis for a Masters Degree in education presented to the Faculty of Education, Baghdad University.

This thesis comprises five chapters. The first asserts the importance of the research, its hypothesis, limits and terms. Chapter 2 explains the theory of rationalization and its impact on changing behaviors, referring in this respect to rationalization in the primary, secondary and university stages. Then the researcher reviews previous relevant studies.

Chapter 3 explains the tools of the experiment concentrating on the criteria for social perspective, how it may be prepared, how true it is and how fixed the criteria for measuring behavior and how the sample was determined and selected.

Chapter 4 presents the results of the research which underline the role of rationalization in affecting the socially-unacceptable behaviors defined by the research and its role in controlling anger.

Chapter 5 covers the conclusion and recommendations which concentrate on the necessity of paying due care to the various aspects of the student's personality at school and not only concentrating on the aspect of acquiring knowledge, giving up all methods of punishment applied in schools, informing and acquainting administrators and teachers of the importance of rationalization in promoting the educational process and applying the rationalization program on a wider scale in intermediate schools.

The appendices include a summary of the research in Arabic and English and a list of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the researcher.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Supervision and Guidance - Syria

138. Sonqor, Saleha Mohieddine, "Developing Technical Supervision in the Field of Primary Education in Syria", (Tatweer Al-Ishraf Al-Fanni Fi Majal Al-Ta'leem Al-Ebteda'ie Bi-Soureyah), Cairo, Faculty of Education, Ain-Shams University, 1979, 511 pages.

- Thesis for a Ph.D. in education presented to the Department of Syllabuses, Faculty of Education, Ain-Shams University.

This thesis comprises seven chapters. The first indicates the hypothesis of the research, its importance, its limits, its basic principles, its plan, its terms and the relevant previous studies.

Chapter 2 explains the concept of educational guidance, reviewing its development, objectives, scope and techniques.

Chapter 3 deals with the actual status of educational guidance and how far it fulfills these objectives. While chapter 4 presents the results of the questionnaire offered to inspectors in the Educational Guidance Department, explaining in this respect the method for preparing this questionnaire, its tools, how the sample was selected and its results, regarding the clarity of the objectives of educational guidance as perceived by the majority of the inspectors in relation to the techniques of educational guidance in the governorates and to the work incentives of teachers. This is followed by an interpretation of these results.

Chapter 5 reviews the results of the questionnaire presented to teachers regarding educational guidance, indicating in this respect the method, and tools of the questionnaire, how the sample was chosen and its results in relation to the opinion of teachers in the objectives of educational guidance, planning for such guidance, the methods used in primary schools, and the problems it encounters.

Chapter 6 explains the preparation of an observation card to assess the efficiency of teachers in the primary stage. While chapter 7 gives a summary of the study and the recommendations of the researcher concerning the adoption of a clear philosophy for educational guidance, ensuring the establishment of such guidance on the basis of cooperative collective work and scientific planning and the selection, preparation, and vocational rehabilitation of those in charge of guidance.

This is followed by a list of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the researcher.

Finally, the appendices include two models for a questionnaire to educational guides and teachers regarding their opinion in the process of educational guidance in primary schools, as well as an observation card to assess the efficiency of a teacher's performance in class in the primary stage.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Consciousness - Iraq

139. El-Salman, Abdel Ali Mohamed, "Prevelant Values in Some Activities Related to Patriotic and National Consciousness in Primary Schools", (Al-Qeyam Al-Sa'eda Fi Ba'ad Anshetat Al-Taw'eyah Al-Wataneyah Wal-Qawmeyah Fil-Madares Al-Ebteda'eya), Baghdad, Faculty of Education, Baghdad University, 1979, 218 pages + appendix.

- Thesis for a Masters Degree in Education presented to the Faculty of Education, Baghdad University.

This thesis comprises four chapters. The first deals with the importance of the research, the need for it, its objectives, limits and terms.

Chapter 2 considers previous relevant Arabic and foreign studies.

Chapter 3 explains the method of research, how the sample was selected from among men and women teachers in primary schools, the tool used in the research (Content Analysis) and the steps followed by the researcher in deducing the results.

Finally, chapter 4 covers the results pertaining to the values desired to be promoted in the field of Arab unity, knowledge and culture, work and production, love of one's country and its freedom, socialism, ambition and assimilation, mixing with the group and religion and women freedom.

This is followed by the recommendations of the paper covering the indirect techniques in preaching and upholding values in the primary stage and how to benefit from the desired values mentioned in the research in programming consciousness.

At the end, there is a list of foreign and Arabic references consulted by the researcher in preparing his study.

The appendix includes a summary of the thesis in Arabic.

PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH

Neurotics - Arab Countries

140. Gergis, Malak, "My Son is Nervous... Why?", (Ibni Asabi... Limaza), "Al-Arabi" magazine, (The Arab), Kuwait, Issue No. 243, (February 1979), pp. 105-107.

At the outset, the writer indicates the impact of family relations and the relations of the father towards his children on the personality of the child. Then he reviews the familial reasons that make a child nervous and shows how the diseases suffered by a child affect his nervous system.

The article also gives examples of some common features and nervous attitudes of children before it deals with the activities of a child that call attention to his nervousness, such as sucking fingers or biting nails, indicating the reasons that may drive a child to such attitudes and how they relieve his nervous tension.

Finally, the writer explains how children should be treated mentioning in this respect non-interference of parents in the small affairs of children, encouraging children to mix with others, granting children the feeling of love and security and developing a child's personality from the psychological and social points of view, and how these factors affect a child's psychological health.

PSYCHOLOGY

Arab Countries

141. Khedr, Ali, "Psychology of Arab Teacher", (Psychologeyat Al-Mou'alim Al-Arabi), The Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, "Requirements of the Strategy of Education in Training Teachers", (Moutatalibat Strategeyat Al-Tarbeya Fi E'dad Al-Mou'alim), Cairo, 1979, pp. 51-91.

- Paper presented to the Seminar on Requirements of the Strategy of Education in Training Arab Teacher, Muscat, 24/2 to 1/3/1979.

The introduction of the study indicates the fields and scopes of changes and amendment needed to update and modernize education, and asserts the importance of studying and examining all the features and characteristics of the teacher.

The paper deals with the factors that affect the choice of a profession in general and the teaching profession in particular. The researcher also reviews Arab studies and researches as well as academic tools that may be used in this field, mentioning in particular two studies conducted in Syria and one in Egypt. The study also sheds light on the personal and vocational trends which have been proved by studies and researches to be most necessary for a teacher to succeed in his profession.

Then the paper reviews the results and recommendations of these studies concentrating on a particular study by Dr. Ramzeyah El-Ghareeb issued in 1960 and covered the characteristics which make a teacher popular or repulsive to his students, and a study by Dr. Aziz Safa issued in 1965 on the personal characteristics necessary for the success of students in the Teachers Training Institute in the teaching profession.

The paper also mentions a study by Dr. Mounir Kamel, and Dr. Rushdi Fam issued in 1966 on the student's appreciation of their teachers, and a study by Mrs. Enayat Zaki issued in 1974 on the inclinations of the students in the Teachers Training Institutes towards the profession of teaching.

The paper likewise refers to a study prepared by the same writer of the paper himself in 1975 on the trends and inclinations of the students in the Teachers Training Institute in Mecca, and a study prepared by Mr. Tal'at Hassan Abdel Rehim in 1973 on the psychological trends of men and women teachers and their relation to educational knowledge and practice.

The paper also considers a study prepared by Mr. Abdel Hamid Emran in 1973 on the inclination of the students of the Teachers Training Institute at Riyadh University in relation to the profession of teaching, and another prepared by Mrs. Amal Sadek in 1978 on the construction of a new criterion for educational inclinations. The paper also refers to a study prepared by Jane Zahran in 1976 on the Concept of Oneself and the Educational Behavior of Teachers Between Reality and Idealism.

This paper concludes by a conclusion which presents the most important results attained by the researches and studies reviewed earlier. Then it presents the recommendations of the researcher himself which have been suggested in the light of the results of previous studies.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

Arab Countries

142. School Administration, "A Successful Administration is that Which Provides the Suitable Circumstances for Creativeness and Excellence", (Al-Edara Al-Najeha Heya Allati Touhaqiq Al-Zorouf Al-Moula'ema Lil-Ebda' Wal-Tafawouk), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Abu Dhabi, Issue No. 1, (January 1979), pp. 9-11.

The article starts by dealing with the role of the school administration in developing education, showing how such development may be linked with the society and its objectives and requirements.

The article also asserts that this link leads to amending and changing the methods of education.

Then the writer reviews the objectives of school administration as deemed necessary by the present educational status, giving examples of the various types of school administration, such as the autocratic and democratic systems and enumerating the characteristics advantages and disadvantages of each as well as the role of the school headmaster in each system.

SCHOOL ASSIMILATION

United Arab Emirates

143. Nafe', Mohie, "School Assimilation", (Al-Tahseel Al-Madrasi), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Abu Dhabi, Issue No. 1, (January 1979), pp. 56-60.

After mentioning the chances of total growth which the United Arab Emirates provides for students in its schools, the writer asserts the importance of measuring and assessing this growth in a systematic manners indicating the objectives of such assessment. Then the writer explains the role of this assessment and underlines the importance of the preparation of reports thereon so as to determine the efficiency of the teaching process in the actual assimilation of knowledge.

Then the writer reviews the opinions of inspectors, teachers and social supervisors in a school regarding the process of assimilation, mentioning here the causes behind the weakness in assimilation, the results of such weakness, means of overcoming it, the role of the teacher in such a remedy and the responsibility of the home and society in this respect.

The article further deals with the content of teaching, the sense of duty of students in this respect and how this affects the assimilation capacity of the various individuals. The writer also presents the opinion of a headmistress regarding the present status of students and their assimilation capacity and how such a capacity may be measured, elaborating on the role of school syllabuses, the situation of students and the school administration regarding it.

The article also deals with the impact of teaching languages and their methods on school assimilation. In this respect, the article presents the opinions of the social supervisors and reviews the social reasons which they believe play their role in influencing an assimilation.

Finally, the writer enumerates the positive aspects of the status of assimilation in the schools of the United Arab Emirates, and reviews the results of the above-mentioned opinions, suggestions and ideas designed to raise the standard of school assimilation of students.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Assessment - Science and Health - Primary Schools - Iraq

144. Rasoul, Khalil Ibrahim, "Assessing the Science Books and the Books of Health Education in the Primary Stage in the Light of their Development of Scientific Trends", (Taqyeem Kutub Al-Uloum Wal-Tarbeya Al-Seheya Lil Marhala Al-Ebteda'eya Fi Dou'e Tanmeyatiha Lil-Itijahat Al-Elmeya), Baghdad, Faculty of Education, Baghdad University, 1979, 200 pages.

- Thesis for a Masters Degree in Education presented to the Faculty of Education, Baghdad University.

This thesis comprises six chapters. The first indicates the importance of the research, the need for it, its objectives, its necessity and its terms.

Chapter 2 gives a historical background of the books of science and health education, and how scientific trends and thought may be promoted. Chapter 3 reviews relevant previous studies.

Chapter 4 explains the method and technique of research, the sources of information, the tools of research, steps of classifying trends, the rules and steps of analysis and the statistics used.

Chapter 5 is devoted to the results of the research. Then Chapter 6 presents the recommendations regarding the importance of having compilers of these text books pay more care to the scientific trends of the syllabus, and the importance of coordinating the writing of science books and books on health education.

This is followed by proposals for future researches and studies that may be conducted in this field. Finally, there is a list of Arab and foreign references consulted by the researcher in preparing his research.

Assessment - Social Education and Civics -
Primary Schools - Iraq

145. Abul-Thaman, Ezzidine Hassan Shehata, "Assessing the School Books of Civics and Social Education for the Primary Stage in the Iraqi Republic", (Taqyeem Kutub Al-Tarbeya Al-Wataneya Wal-Ijtema'eya Lil-Marhala Al-Ebteda'eya Fil-Jumhoureyah Al-Iraqeya), Baghdad, Faculty of Education, Baghdad University, 1979, 209 pages.

- Thesis for a Masters Degree presented to the Faculty of Education, Baghdad University.

This thesis is made up of four chapters. The first indicates the importance of the research and the need for it and explains its objectives, limits and terms.

Chapter 2 reviews the previous relevant Arab and foreign studies. Chapter 3 explains the method and procedures of research and the questionnaire applied to obtain results.

Chapter 4 reviews and analyzes the results regarding the books of civics and social education used in the various classes. This is followed by the recommendations pertaining to the importance of having writers pay greater care to the subjects related to socialism, the importance of coordinating the topics mentioned in the books of civics and of social studies, coordinating the work of the writers for the three classes and the importance of excluding the phrases that are irrelevant to the basic objectives of civics and social studies.

This chapter concludes with some recommendations regarding means of recognizing the stand of students and teachers vis-à-vis the content of these books and of obtaining the opinion of officials responsible for planning the educational policy in Iraq regarding these books.

The appendices of the thesis include an analysis of the content of the books of civics and social studies in the primary stage according to the objectives laid down for them, a classification of the branches of the scopes of these books, and a bibliography of foreign and Arabic references consulted by the researcher.

SCHOOL HEALTH

Qatar

146. Important Recommendations in the Field of School Health Issued by the Fourth Men Teachers Training Course and the Third Women Teachers Training Course in Qatar, "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 31, (February 1979), pp. 24-25.

The recommendations of the course may be divided into two parts. The first part deals with the measures that should be adopted by the school in the field of supervising the health of the community, such as following up health activities, concentrating on school educational health, paying due care to nutrition awareness, spreading health consciousness of the importance of physical fitness and how it may be achieved and reactivating social services in schools.

The second part deals with the measures that should be adopted by the ministry. These are divided into six sections, the first includes recommendations pertaining to school environment, the second - to school meals, the third - to physical fitness, the fourth - to health social services and the welfare of handicapped students, the fifth - to the role of the ministry in the medical preparation of schools and the sixth - to the kindergartens.

SCHOOL JOURNALISM

Arab Countries

147. Afifi, Sha'ban Abdel Aziz, "School Journalism in the Secondary School", (Al-Sahafa Al-Madraseyah Fil-Madrasa Al-Thanaweyah), Kuwait, Kuwaiti Association of Teachers, 1979.

The article begins by enumerating the objectives of modern education and the new aids that contribute to the teaching process in collaboration with the school.

In this respect the writer asserts the role of the school as the first social institute in charge of education.

Then the writer speaks of school activities in the secondary stage dealing with two types of such activities - activities accompanying the syllabus, such as language clubs and science associations and activities beyond the syllabus such as school journalism, school radio picnics and the library, underlining the importance of each activity and its role in developing a student's personality and in providing him with experiences and educational situations that help him act and adjust to environment and his life.

The next part of the article is totally devoted to dealing with school journalism in the secondary stage, considering it the best activity through which students of this stage may express themselves.

Here the writer enumerates the objectives and benefits of journalism and its role in enhancing a student's accommodation with environment as it keeps him informed of environment and things around him.

The writer then speaks of school journalism, its relation to the syllabus and its role in laying down the basis for human relations in the school society and the outside society as well.

The article further deals with the types of school journalism from the points of view of production, number of issues and the scientific information presented in each type of school journals. Here the writer speaks of daily journals and wall and school journals.

This is followed by an enumeration of the general rules of success of school journals in achieving their goals.

Finally, the writer presents some proposals and recommendations to develop and improve school journalism.

SCHOOL MEALS

Primary Stage - Iraq

148. Hindi, Abd Oan Abdu Ali, "Evaluating the Project of School Meals", (Taqyeem Mashrou' Al-Taghzeya Al-Madraseyah), Baghdad, Faculty of Education, Baghdad University, 1979, 142 pages + appendices.

- Thesis for a Masters Degree in education presented to the Faculty of Education, Baghdad University.

This thesis comprises five chapters. The first shows the importance, the problem, the objective, the limits and the terms of the research. The second chapter reviews previous relevant studies and researches. Chapter 3 explains the procedures of research, the samples of schools and students, the tools of research and the statistical methods used in obtaining results.

Chapter 4 presents the results of the study showing the moral differences between the students of the first, second, third, and fourth forms of the primary stage who get school meals and their counterparts in other schools who do not get school meals as regards dropping out.

These results are explained and interpreted in chapter 5 before it presents the recommendations of the researcher which call for the necessity of introducing nutrition education as a basic subject in the syllabuses of the primary stage, endeavouring to spread nutrition awareness, providing each school with a list of nutritious foods, providing a place in each school to be used as a dining hall where students can have their meals and increasing the time period allocated for having this meal.

The study concludes with a list of Arabic and foreign references on which the researcher relied in preparing his study. Appended to the study is a summary of it in Arabic.

SCHOOL RETARDNESS

Abu Dhabi

149. Gouhar, Khairi, "School Negligence", (Al-Taqseer Al-Madrasi), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Abu Dhabi, First Edition, (January 1979), p. 67.

This article reviews several experiments conducted by the writer to find out the reasons behind the retardness of some students and means of handling them. In this respect, he speaks of the experiment of opening the school in the afternoon so that students having difficulties with their lessons may come back to revise these lessons under the supervision of school officials. Here, he indicates the progress that these students have achieved.

Then the writer presents another experiment in which he had asked the teachers to visit the retarded students in their homes where they cooperated with the parents to create the suitable atmosphere for study at home.

This is followed by a discussion of school backwardness, its implications, its causes, the role of home and school regarding it, referring in this respect to the results of the experiments he had presented.

The writer also asserts the importance of paying due care to the health, the psychological and the social conditions of students.

Concluding, the writer presents some suggestions which he believes could overcome the school retardness of many students and pupils.

SCHOOL SOCIETY

Organization - Arab Countries

150. Bahrein, The Ministry of Education, The Educational Center for Rehabilitation and Training, "The School as a Miniature Society", (Al-Madrasa Ka-Moujtama' Mousaghar), 1979, 8 stencil pages.

- Document presented to the Seminar on School Administration held in Bahrein, March 17-31, 1979.

The document indicates the object of holding this seminar on school administration, referring to the concept of school as a miniature society.

Then the document explains what is meant by the word "society", and its components at school. It also explains the term "miniature" indicating how the school is a "mini" society. Consequently, the document shows the common factors of both society and school, asserting the importance of organizing school as a miniature society and presenting several suggestions to attain this end.

The document concludes by offering some points that may be taken into consideration in the attempt to develop programs of sound collective coexistence.

Here the document enumerates some of the collective guiding activities that may be made use of in the school as well as some other activities that may be organized by the school to provide this type of sound coexistence programs.

SCHOOL AND SOCIETY

Arab Countries

151. Hassan, Abdel Basset Mohamed, "Modern School and Construction of Modern Man", (Al-Madrasa Al-Haditha Wa Bena' Al-Insan Al-Asri), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 31, (February 1979), pp. 42-44.

In the introduction, the writer enumerates the bases for the construction of modern states. Then he defines the meaning of "modernism" indicating the characteristics of modern society as defined by social thinkers and reviewing the behavioral characteristics of modern man and the personal traits necessary for him.

Then the article explains the role of school in creating that modern man, concentrating on its role in implanting values and inclinations in the souls of students, furnishing them with up-to-date scientific knowledge.

The article also shows what the school should do to formulate the human character on democratic basis, train students to get used to adopting a policy of planning, and assert the basic components of a national character.

The article concludes with a list of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the writer.

152. Sheikh Al-Ard, Tayseer, "For a School Society", (Min Ajl Moujtama' Madrasi), "Al-Mou'alim Al-Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Syria, 32nd year, Issue No. 5, The Ministry of Education, Damascus, (May 1979), pp. 324-340.

In the introduction, the writer speaks of education and society, indicating the relation between them and defining the stand of educational institutions as well as the social institutions vis-à-vis this relation. Then the writer determines the basic functions of education before he moves on to deal with the development of education and the roles it has played in the various societies at different times.

Here the writer mentions the role of education in the primitive era, in the era of limited civilization, when schools linked with religion appeared in the Arab and Islamic worlds. Then he refers to the role of school in the eras of extensive civilization when the society felt that education was only a function of the school.

The writer then discusses the school community and its relation to the outside society. As the writer explains this relation he refers to the economic, moral, health and democratic objectives of the school as well as its objectives to create an open-minded developing society.

The article then indicates the means and methods that lead to achieving the goals of the broad society, referring here to the importance of studying the various aspects of the society, how students should go out to it, how the population of the society should be connected to the school, how councils may be set up to create balance between the school and the society and the society's objectives of guaranteeing democracy for all its members.

In this respect, the writer refers to the importance of applying self-rule, socialism and cooperation to provide democracy. He also asserts the importance of implanting faith in the hearts and souls of the young generation and how this may be attained.

In conclusion, the writer indicates the importance of school society and its necessity for reforming the outside broader society.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Jordan and Egypt

153. Ereifaj, Sami Salti Selim, "A Comparative Study of the Administration and Organization of Scientific Research in Some Arab Universities", (Dirasah Mouqarana Li-Edarat Wa-Tanzim Al-Bahath Al-Elmi Fi Ba'ad Al-Jame'at Al-Arabeya), Cairo, Faculty of Education, Ain-Shams University, 1979, 447 pages.

- Thesis for a Ph.D. in education presented to the Department of Comparative Education and Educational Administration at the Faculty of Education, Ain-Shams University.

This thesis comprises seven chapters. The first presents the hypothesis of the research, its importance, its object, its limits, its plan, its methodology and the relevant previous studies.

Then chapter 2 discusses the relation between universities and scientific research, defining each, and showing the difference between a university and a college, and indicating the tasks and responsibilities of universities in general and in the Arab World in particular.

This is followed by a definition of the methods, types, schools, and components of scientific research, giving examples of the kinds of scientific research in universities, and the status of post graduate researches.

Chapter 3 speaks of scientific researchers and scholars in the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and some countries in Eastern Europe, indicating the terms for registration and acceptance in post graduate courses, the academic degrees and the supervision of researches in each.

Then chapter 4 covers scientific research in Jordan, highlighting the role of Jordan University in developing scientific research, and mentioning the method of conducting post-graduate studies at that university.

Chapter 5 deals with the preparation of scientific researchers in Egypt, the features of this scientific research and the role of Ain-Shams University in developing scientific research, organizing and managing such studies.

Chapter 6 compares the methods of preparing scientific researchers and scholars in Jordan and in Egypt while chapter 7 presents the results of the research and the proposals of the researcher regarding the administrative measures for acceptance in post-graduate courses, the academic degrees, the priorities and the finance of researches.

Appended to the thesis is a list of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the researcher, instructions for scientific research at Jordan University, the system of post-graduate studies there as well as instructions for the program for obtaining the Masters Degree.

Status - Arab Countries

154. Mazali, Mohammed, "Arabs and Scientific Research", (Al-Arab Wal-Bahath Al-Elmi), "Al-Mawqef Al-Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Situation), Issue No. 20, (December 1978 - January 1979), pp. 39-47.

At the outset, the writer indicates how the Arabs' full knowledge of Greek, Persian and Indian heritage enabled them to excell and innovate in the field of science. Then the article shows how the Arabs sufficed by consuming science not producing it, how they closed the door to scientific experiments, how some rulers even prosecuted scientists and how all this had its impact on halting the scientific march of the Arabs.

The writer then explains the necessity of reconsidering the syllabuses of education in all Arab Countries, asserting the importance of having each youth obtain a minimum degree of scientific knowledge.

Here the writer enumerates the fields of science that should receive due care, asserting the importance of linking the scientific and the literary sections of education together and indicating the impact of such a link on the thoughts of scientists and men of letters.

The writer also refers to the experiment of Tunisia which began to expand in the fields of science as it started to establish a large number of scientific, agricultural and technical institutes and faculties.

Finally, the article affirms the importance of cooperation between the various scientific institutes in Arab Countries and the necessity for unifying their syllabuses and creating a suitable psychological and political atmosphere, showing how this would lead to the development and progress of scientific research in these countries.

SELF-EDUCATION

Arab Countries

155. Kareimi, Anwar Hamdi, "Post School Education", (Al-Ta'lim Ma Ba'ad Al-Madrasa), "Al-Mou'alim Al-Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Syria, 32nd year, Issue No. 6, (June 1979), pp. 471-474.

At the outset, the writer asserted the importance of self-education, giving a background of its history, indicating how much adults need it, defining its scopes and explaining the stand of studies regarding it. He enumerates the reasons for such a stand as well as the role of the school in promoting it.

Then the article speaks of methods of learning without a teacher, mentioning here free reading, journalism, listening to the Radio and television or recordings.

Finally, the article deals with the duties of a person towards himself and how one should use every possible one of the means mentioned above to educate oneself.

SIMPLIFYING SCIENCES

The Role of Mass Communication Media - Arab Countries

156. El-Dabbagh, Kamel Adham, "Simplifying Sciences to Children Through Radio Broadcasts", (Tabseet Al-Uloum Lil-Atfal An Tareeq Al-Eza'a Al-Masmou'a), "Al-Eza'a Wal-Tifl" magazine, (Radio and Child), The Union of Arab Radios, Cairo, 1980, pp. 42-52.

- Paper presented to the Seminar on Children's Radio Programs, Baghdad, March 3-14, 1979.

The paper begins by indicating the importance of simplifying sciences to all sectors of society. Then it enumerates the particular sectors for which science should be simplified concentrating on children and determining the reasons calling for such a simplification.

The writer then defines the meaning of simplifying sciences, referring to methods of spreading scientific culture with a particular emphasis on radio, television, press, cinema and theatre. He also deals with simplifying sciences to children through radio, mentioning the points that should be considered when simplifying sciences to children.

Finally, the writer determines the role of the director, the editor, and the announcer in the success of a program designed to simplify sciences to children. Here the writer enumerates the qualifications of a good program asserting the impact of a true voice and sound effects in this field.

STUDENTS

Admission - Primary Schools - Qatar

157. Abu Lebda, Sa'ad, "Admission in the Primary School", (Al-Qoboul Fil-Madrasa Al-Ebteda'eyah), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 33, (June 1979), pp. 44-47.

The article starts by quoting the opinions of parents whose children have not been admitted to school as they were under the age of six, mentioning the reasons given by the officials of the Ministry of Education as an excuse for not accepting these children.

Then the writer speaks of the start of education and learning in the life of a child since his birth, reviewing his activities between the age of four and five and how his relations with his older sisters and brothers and his contact with mass media affect his learning to read and his memorization of songs.

The writer then differentiates between the compulsory age of education and the age of admission to the first primary year. Here the writer cites some examples showing what is being applied in developed countries.

The writer then explains the methods of children admission to school in the various countries whether in the underdeveloped or poor countries yet rich in their educational consciousness or in the relatively developed countries.

This is followed by a review of the errors and drawbacks of the policy of admission to school as applied in Arab Countries, giving the basis of a sound policy that should be applied.

Finally, the writer enumerates the methods that may be applied to detect a child's ability and willingness to learn.

Comprehension - Secondary Schools - Iraq

158. Raouf, Ibrahim Abdel Khaliq, "The Relation Between Some Psychological Variables and Comprehension in the Secondary Stage", (Al-Eilaqa Beina Ba'ad Al-Moutaghayerat Al-Nafseyah Wal-Tahseel Al-Madrasi Fil-Marhala Al-Thanaweya), Baghdad, Faculty of Education, Baghdad University, 1978, 158 pages.

- Thesis for a Masters Degree in education presented to the Faculty of Education, Baghdad University.

This thesis comprises five chapters. The first deals with the importance of the research, its objectives, limits and terms. The second chapter reviews previous relevant studies.

Chapter 3 explains the method of research, how the sample was selected from among students with high and lower comprehension rates. In this respect the researcher explains the questionnaire used, how it was applied and the statistical means used to deduce the results.

Chapter 4 covers the results which indicate the relation between students with high and lower comprehension rates and their ambitions.

Chapter 5 explains the results and presents the recommendations concerning the reconsideration of the present syllabuses in secondary schools, and the importance of having teachers implant self-confidence in their students.

The appendices of the thesis include the questionnaire applied by the researcher in conducting his study and the statistical tables used in deducing the results, followed by a bibliographical list of Arabic and foreign references on which the researcher based his study.

Examinations - Arab Countries

159. Nafe', Mohyie, "To Girl and Boy Students of the General Certificates, How to Get Ready for the Final Exams", (Ela Talabat Wa-Talebat Al-Shahadat Al-'Ama, Kaifa Nasta'ed Limtehanat Akher Al-'Am), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Abu Dhabi, Issue No. 2, April 1979, pp. 87-90.

The article starts by describing the status of students when the date of the final exams approaches. Then the writer answers some of the questions which he has aroused with the aim of finding out the means of organizing the time for studying.

In his answers, he referred to what some educational officials and some students had said. The writer indicates the sound and easy methods of study. Then he enumerates the objectives which students should seek to attain sound study referring in this respect to the importance of having a plan for study and revision, the necessity of using correct methods of reading and benefiting by information as well as the importance of benefiting by factors that help memorization and study, and avoiding factors that promote forgetfulness.

In his review of all these methods, the writer was careful to mention how to ensure the success of every method, suggesting instructions for sound study.

160. Othman, Ibrahim Bekhiet, "The Relation Between Excellence in Sports and in Classes and Individual and Social Harmony of Students in Higher Secondary Schools in the Sudan", (Al-Elaqa Beina Al-Tafawouq Al-Riadi Wal-Tafawouq Al-Dirasi Wal-Tawafouq Al-Shakhsi Wal-Ijtemaie Lada Talameez Al-Madares Al-Thanaweya Al-Olya Bil-Sudan), Cairo, Faculty of Education, Ain-Shams University, 1979, 280 pages.

- Thesis for a Masters Degree in education presented to the Department of Educational Psychology, Faculty of Education, Ain-Shams University.

The thesis is made up of four parts comprising ten chapters. The first part which includes the first three chapters deals with the importance of the research, how far it is needed, its objectives, its hypothesis and its terms.

Part 2 covers chapters 4 to 6 which deal with the previous relevant studies.

Part 3 includes chapters 6 and 7, tackling harmony and school adaptation and the relation between excellence at school and school environment and activities in the Sudan.

Part 4 comprises the last three chapters and deals with what has been achieved in this study. Chapter 8 presents the method of selecting the sample and conducting the research as well as the tools used.

Chapter 9 analyzes and explains the results of the study. Then in chapter 10 a summary and conclusion are presented. These deal with the concept of physical education and its role in life as understood by parents and teachers.

In this respect, the research shows how students who excell in sports adapt more easily than those who do not excell in sports in individual and social, in adaptation in general and in acquiring knowledge.

The recommendations are concerned with the importance of reconsidering and assessing the sport activities on scientific basis, launching intensified campaigns to spread consciousness of the importance of physical education and having the Ministry of Education and the mass media rectify the trends of parents towards physical education and sports.

The research concludes with the appendices that comprise a test for measuring the concept of physical education as understood by parents and teachers and a personality test for students in the preparatory and secondary stages.

Professional Trends - Men and Women Teacher Training Institutes - Iraq

161. Ibrahim, Tareq Saleh, "Trends of Students at Men and Women Teacher Training Institutes in Iraq to the Teaching Profession", (Etejahat Talabat Door Al-Mou'alemin Wal-Mou'alimat Fil-Iraq Nahwe Mehnat Al-Ta'lim), Baghdad, Faculty of Education, Baghdad University, 1979, 116 pages.

- Thesis for a Masters Degree in education presented to the Faculty of Education, Baghdad University.

This thesis falls in five chapters. The first deals with the importance of the research, its objectives, limits and terms used. While chapter 2 reviews previous relevant studies, chapter 3 explains the tools of research, how the sample was selected, how the criterion used was constructed and rectified and the statistical means applied to obtain the results.

Chapter 4 presents the results of the research. Chapter 5 interprets these results and presents the recommendations regarding the necessity of improving the living standard of teachers, raising their social status, holding more frequent training courses for the staff in teacher training faculties and institutes, developing the cultural programs and the practical application for students in teacher training institutes.

This is followed by the suggestions of the researcher for future studies and the appendices which include the amended criterion for the trends of students in the teachers training institutes to the teaching profession, some of the statistical tables used in deducing the results and a list of the reference books consulted by the researcher in preparing his study.

SYLLABUSES

Arab Countries

162. El-Shahawi, Soliman Mohamed, "The School Syllabus Between Reality and Idealism", (Al-Manhaj Al-Darasi Beina Al-Waqe' Wal-Methal), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Doha, Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 33, (June 1979), pp. 40-43.

At the outset, the writer presents the aspects of the syllabus that he intends to deal with in his article. Then he starts by showing how Islam is fit as a national syllabus for all times and places. This is followed by a discussion of the syllabus in the traditional school and how it centered on theoretical information and knowledge and, consequently, how it was confined to memorization and how it isolated the school from the society.

Then the article explains the broad meaning of the syllabus and how it cares for the students, guides their behavior and trains them to use scientific methods in thinking and in facing problems.

In this respect, the writer sheds light on the merits of the syllabus and its role in determining the educational experience, in transferring objectives into stands and in assessing the educational process.

The writer then explains the impact of Rousseau and John Dewey on transforming the concept of the syllabus in the west to the broad concept of the syllabus. Finally, he deals with the importance of building man and respecting his dignity.

Assessment - History - Secondary Schools - Lybia

163. Al-Ashahab, Abdullah Mohamed, "An Assessment of Historical Concepts of the Students of the First Secondary Year in the Schools of the Arab Republic of Lybia", (Taqweem Lil-Mafaheem Al-Tarikheya Lada Tullab Al-Sana Al-Oula Al-Thanaweya Fi Madaris Al-Gumhoureya Al-Arabeya Al-Libeya), Cairo, Faculty of Education, Ain-Shams University, 1979, 247 pages.

- Thesis for a Masters Degree in education presented to the Department of Syllabuses and Teaching Methods, Faculty of Education, Ain-Shams University.

This thesis comprises seven chapters. The first presents the problem of the research, its importance, limits, plan and terms. Chapter 2 explains the concept of history, its scope, methods of conducting researches pertaining to it, and its importance as a school subject. Chapter 3 explains the nature of these concepts and their importance and reviews previous relevant studies and historical concepts.

Chapter 4 analyzes the contents of the history book of the first secondary year, the method used in conducting this analysis and its results. Then chapter 5 deals with the method of preparing a test, reviewing and correcting it.

Chapter 6 discusses and explains the results of the study prepared by the researcher on the concept of history. Then chapter 7 presents a summary of the study and the recommendations of the researcher regarding the objectives and content of the history syllabus, the methods and aids used in teaching it, how to prepare a history teacher and how to assess a history syllabus.

The researcher also names some of the researches which he believes should be conducted in this field.

The thesis includes a bibliography of Arabic and foreign references, and the appendices include a table showing the concepts which the researcher has derived from the history book of the first year of secondary schools in Lybia as well as some tables indicating the concepts of political, cultural, ideological, economic and social history and a test for assessing the historical concepts of students in the first secondary year in Lybia.

Assessment - Physical Education -
Teachers Training Institutes -
Jordan

164. El-Diri, Ali Mahmoud Abdullah, "Assessing the Physical Education Programs in the Teachers Training Institutes in Jordan", (Taqweem Baramij Al-Tarbeya Al-Reyadeyah Bi-Ma'ahed Al-Mou'alimin Bil-Ordon), Giza, Men Physical Training Institute, Holwan University, 1979, 156 pages.

- Thesis for a Masters Degree in physical education presented to Men Physical Training Institute at Giza, Holwan University.

The thesis comprises six chapters. The first gives a background of the development of physical education in Jordan. Then it presents the subject of the research, its importance, the need for it, its objectives and its scope.

Chapter 2 explains the theoretical framework of the study, indicating the concept of vocational training of physical education teachers and determines the role of the teachers training institutes in preparing these teachers, physical education programs and how they may be planned and assessment and its importance in physical education.

Chapter 3 reviews previous relevant studies and researches. Chapter 4 explains the steps for conducting the research, the tools for obtaining data, the method of selecting the sample, the basis of preparing the questionnaire and the statistical laws applied.

Chapter 5 presents the results of the research regarding the relation between physical education programs at the teachers training institutes in Jordan and the actual needs of the Jordanian community, the content of these programs, and the potentials available for them.

Finally, chapter 6 is devoted to the conclusions and recommendations regarding the development of physical education programs at the teachers training institutes in Jordan, spreading consciousness of the concept of physical education, providing the necessary material facilities, establishing a faculty for physical education, and cancelling the section of specialization at the teachers training institutes in Jordan.

This is followed by a summary of the research and a list of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the researcher.

The appendices include the two questionnaires offered to graduates and to students regarding the assessment of the physical training programs of students.

Development - Oman

165. El-Ghazali, Ahmed, "Why do the Syllabuses of Education Change with the Change in Politics in Oman", (Limaza Tataghayar Manahej Al-Ta'lim Bi-Taghyeer Al-Seyasa Fi Oman?), "Al-Mawgef Al-Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Situation), Egypt, Issue No. 24, (April 1979), pp. 22-26.

At the outset, the writer determines the principles followed by the Sultanate of Oman in developing its educational syllabuses. Then he deals with the aspects of deficiency in the syllabuses of Arab Countries and the impact of political trends on these syllabuses.

The writer also reviews the bases of education in the Sultanate of Oman and underlines the efforts of the state to use the Arabic language on a larger scale in school books.

The writer further speaks of the methods applied in developing the syllabuses and applying new ones in the various educational stages. The article also indicates the scopes of cooperation between the Sultanate of Oman, UNESCO and the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as well as with some other Arab countries, indicating impact of this cooperation on developing education and syllabuses of study in the Sultanate.

Finally, the article discusses the object of establishing the council for educational and vocational training and the efforts that it exerts in coordinating training and educational programs with the requirements of development.

History - Primary Schools -
The Sudan

166. Abdel Rahman, Saleh Hussein, "Developing the History Syllabus in the Primary Stage in the Sudan", (Tatweer Manhaj Al-Tareekh Fil-Marhalah Al-Ebteda'eyah Fil-Sudan), Cairo, Department of Syllabuses, Faculty of Education, Ain-Shams University, 1979, 366 pages.

- Thesis for a Masters Degree in education presented to the Department of Syllabuses, Faculty of Education, Ain-Shams University.

This thesis is made up of seven chapters. The first defines the hypothesis of the research, its importance, its basis, its limits, its method, and its plan.

Chapter 2 gives a historical background of the history syllabuses in the primary stage referring here to the establishment of Koran schools (Khalawi) and primary schools, with a presentation of the concept of education during the era of the Mahdites and with reference to the objectives of education as declared in 1900 and the history syllabus as provided for in the law of 1928.

Chapter 3 reviews the attempts and efforts exerted to develop the history syllabus at the primary stage. Then chapter 4 explains some of the contemporary trends in organising the contents of the social sciences syllabuses concentrating in this respect on the basic principles for organizing this content.

Chapter 5 deals with the questionnaire prepared by the researcher indicating how it was constructed and applied and the methods used to analyze its results. Chapter 6 is devoted to explaining the construction of the unit and its application, analyzing and interpreting its results.

Chapter 7 presents the conclusion including a summary of the trends and results of the research which shed light on the effort exerted for constructing and designing the unit, the efficiency of education by unit, the impact of the deficiency in reference books and educational aids on completing the experiment and using the units in organizing the content and teaching it.

This is followed by the recommendations to develop the history syllabus. These have been divided into recommendations pertaining to the organization and teaching of the content, recommendations pertaining to ensuring the participation of teachers, parents and students in the development of the syllabuses and recommendations on the text books and the present syllabuses departments.

Finally, the researcher suggests some future researches. The appendices include a questionnaire, reference on the Mahdite revolution, and a list of Arabic and foreign references on which the researcher based his study.

Home Economics - Adult Education Centers -
Arab Countries

167. Kojak, Kawthar, "Home Economics and Its Role in Adult Education", (Al-Eqtesad Al-Manzeli Wa-Dowrihi Fi Ta'lim Al-Kabar), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Doha, Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 31, (February 1979), pp. 60-62.

The writer starts by reviewing the developments of the subject of home economics until it has become a well recognized subject. Then the writer explains the socio-economic factors that led and still lead to the development of the concept and content of this subject.

In this respect, the writer describes the content of this subject at the level of general education, university education and adult education explaining the factors that lead to the development of some parts of this subject and not others.

Then the writer moves on to speak of adult education, explaining its aims how the students of this type of education react to the information and knowledge furnished to them if it is related to their personal life, and the importance of having adult education programs include some information on nutrition and how such information may be included within the syllabuses of other subjects.

The writer also underlines the importance of teaching women how to prepare some healthy foods and of furnishing them with information on cloth and textiles.

Finally, she presents the methods that should be applied to teach students in adult education centers, family economics and means of planning and organizing a family budget.

Women Teachers - Kindergartens -
Lebanon

168. Sa'adeddine, Fa'eza Ali Mostafa, "Compiling Syllabuses for the Preparation of Women Teachers for Kindergartens in Lebanon", (Bina'a Manahij Li-E'dad Mou'alimat Riyad Al-Atfal Fi Lobnan), Cairo, Girls Faculty, Ain-Shams University, 1979, 493 pages + appendices.

- Thesis for a Ph.D in education presented to the Department of Syllabuses and Methods of Education of the Girls Faculty, Ain-Shams University.

This thesis comprises 11 chapters. The first is the introduction which indicates the hypothesis of the research, its limits, its plan, the terms used in the study, its importance and benefit. Chapter 2 follows up the development of interest in the kindergarten women teachers in Lebanon.

Chapter 3 describes the present status of kindergarten women teachers in Lebanon. Here the researcher shows the status of these teachers in free schools and enumerates the private schools and institutions for preparing kindergarten women teachers in Lebanon.

Chapter 5 explains the present status of kindergartens in Lebanon concentrating on the basic objectives of kindergartens, the buildings of these establishments and the efficiency of kindergarten women teachers.

Chapter 6 sheds light on administration, organization, tests and admission into kindergartens.

Chapter 7 presents the details of the proposed syllabuses and the roles which a kindergarten woman teacher should be prepared to play. In this respect, the researcher speaks of the syllabus for preparing and training a kindergarten woman teacher and organising the content of this syllabus.

Chapter 8 reviews the technologies and techniques of teaching and learning. Chapter 9 assesses the proposed syllabus and indicates the system of evaluating a student's work before granting her the certificate to practice the profession.

Chapter 10 asserts the importance of preparing men and women teachers for kindergartens and how to develop the vocational growth of women teachers.

Finally, chapter 11 gives the results of the research in general and those pertaining to the present status in particular. It also enumerates the recommendations in the field of general planning, tests, objectives and contents, informing parents of the culture necessary for the child and meeting the needs of the present situation. This is followed by a list of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the researcher.

SYMPOSIA

Reward and Punishment - Arab Countries

169. El-Saadawi, Mahmoud, "Reward and Punishment, Theory and Application", (Al-Thawab Wal-Eqab Beina Al-Nazareya Wal-Tatbeeq), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Issue No. 2, (April 1979), p. 28.

The article reviews works of the symposium, held by the Department of Educational Information and in which officials, with educationalists and university professors participated.

They dealt with the legislative aspect of the topic of the symposium as handled in the United Arab Emirates. Those participating in the symposium also spoke of the importance of understanding the circumstances that drive a student to act in a certain manner, and indicated the importance of having the school provide students with the opportunity to practice their hobbies and how this spares students from committing any errors.

The symposium also dealt with the new modern methods of education, its stand vis-à-vis punishment and the teacher's role in the educational process.

The article, finally reviews the replies by participants to some questions posed to them, and the results of a questionnaire prepared by the research section of the education office in El-Ein town, regarding the concept of reward and punishment in schools.

TEACHERS

- Development - Arab Countries

170. Hajaj, Abdel Fatah Ahmed, "Developing the Efficiency of Teachers in a Developing Society", (Tanmeyat Kefayat Al-Mou'alemeen Fi Moujtama' Moutatawer), The Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Science, "The Requirements of the Educational Strategy in Preparing Teachers", (Moutatalabat Estratigeyat Al-Tarbeya Fi Sadad E'dad Al-Mou'alim), Cairo, 1979, pp. 277-305.

- A study presented to the Seminar on the Requirements of the Strategy of Education for Preparing the Arab Teacher, Muscat, 24/2 to 1/3/1979.

The introduction of the study indicates the care which education gets at present and the aspects that augment such care and increase the interest of Arab public opinion in education and its continued contribution to its promotion.

Then the study deals with the Arab society and its outlook towards education, mentioning the changes that took place in the Arab World during the last twenty five years, and how such changes have affected the call for the reconsideration of the status of education in the Arab World, and the challenges that it confronts.

Then the study sheds more light on the prospected future of the Arab World, asserting the role of the teacher in achieving this future as well as his role in building up the character of the young.

The study further reviews the current steps followed in preparing the Arab teacher. Finally, it presents a new point of view which the researcher believes should be taken into consideration to develop and promote the efficiency of the Arab teacher. Appended to the study is a list of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the researcher.

Measuring Motivation to the Profession - Arab Countries

171. Mostafa, Nadia Sha'ban, "Constructing a Criterion for Measuring Teacher's Motivation to the Teaching Profession", (Bena'a Qeyas Leqeyas Dafe'eyat Al-Mou'alemeen Nahwa Mehnat Al-Ta'leem), Baghdad, Faculty of Education, Baghdad University, 1979, 103 pages.

- Thesis to obtain a Masters Degree in education presented to the Faculty of Education, Baghdad University.

This thesis is made up of three chapters. The first indicates the importance of the research, determines its hypothesis, objective and limits, and defines its terms.

Chapter 2 reviews the relevant previous studies. Chapter 3 explains the steps for constructing the criterion used in the experimental study, how the sample is selected, how the answers are analyzed objectively, and how this criterion is corrected and its items are analyzed to see how reliable it is.

This is followed by the suggestions and the annexes which include the exploratory questionnaire, the questionnaire of the arbitrators regarding the validity of the items in actually measuring teachers' motivation to the profession and the initial perspective of the criterion. Following is a list of the Arabic and foreign references consulted by the researcher in preparing her study. At the end, there is a brief summary of the thesis in both English and Arabic.

Seconding - Arab Countries

172. El-Shiekh, Rabie', "The Arabs are Coming in Search for an Egyptian Teacher", (Al-Arab Qademoon Lil-Baheth An Moudaris Masri), "Al-Akhbar", Cairo, 27th year, Issue No. 1802, (May 19, 1979), p. 3.

After referring to the percentage of Egyptian teachers and university staff employed in Arab Countries, the writer underlines the role played by the Egyptian teacher in the Arab World and the financial burden already born by the Egyptian government to teach the sons of oil-rich countries before the discovery of their oil.

Then the article reviews the reports of some Arab countries regarding the efficiency of Egyptian teacher in comparison with teachers from other Arab countries.

The article also presents a report prepared by the Egyptian Ministry of Education, indicating the number of Egyptian teachers seconded to Arab Countries, the number of Arab Countries requesting Egyptian teachers and the number of Egyptian teachers in each.

This is followed by a review of the specializations which are most demanded in these countries. Then the writer explains the difference between official governmental seconding and personal contracts and the reasons that drive some Arab countries to prefer personal contracts.

Finally, the writer underlines the role of Egyptian schools and universities in teaching the sons of Arab Countries and how this enabled some of them to fill the highest posts. In this respect, the article gives a list of some of the celebrities in the Arab World who have been educated in Egypt and who now occupy very high posts.

Their Role in Comprehensive Development - Arab Countries

173. El-Seba'ie, Mahmoud, "Tomorrow's Teacher and His Role in Comprehensive Development", (Mou'allim Al-Ghad Wa-Dawrihi Fil-Tanmeyah Al-Shamelah), The Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Requirements of the Strategy of Education in Training Arab Teacher, Cairo, 1979, pp. 27-49.

- Paper presented to the Seminar on Requirements of the Strategy of Education in Training Arab Teacher, Muscat 24/2 to 1/3/1979.

At the outset, the paper defines the term development and explains its perspectives and what the writer means by tomorrow's teacher. Then it refers to the relation between education and economics and the points that education in the Arab World should consider so that it may keep pace with change and development witnessed by the Arab World at present.

Then the paper speaks of training of teachers in the light of the nature of the international contemporary communities, asserting in this respect the importance of establishing the training of a teacher on the basis of a comprehensive integrated outlook that enables him to carry out his work.

The paper further underlines the role of the teacher in keeping pace with the requirements of modern society, mentioning here his role as an essential source of knowledge, as a cultural leader, as a school guide and as a guide in the technology of education.

Finally, the paper concludes with a list of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the researcher.

TEACHERS TRAINING

174. El-Khateeb, Ahmed, "Training Teachers in Jordan", (Ta'eheel Al-Mou'alemeen Fil-Mamlaka Al-Ordoneya Al-Hashemeya), "Risalat Al-Mou'alim" magazine, (The Mission of the Teacher), 22nd year, Issue No. 1, March 1979, pp. 30-37.

At the outset, the writer asserts the importance of linking education with the requirements of socio-economic development, stating his own opinion regarding the necessity of applying a compulsory policy of education and opening schools for children.

Then the writer describes the role of the Ministry of Education in adopting the technique of "in-service" training for 1971 so as to provide the qualified cadres necessary for the process of education.

The article also speaks of the institute established by the Ministry of Education for training teachers and directors of the compulsory stage, enumerating the incentives offered to them.

Finally, the article reviews some of the programs of educational training, the techniques of education and educational plans that may actually develop the techniques of teaching of those studying at the institute.

Arab Countries

175. Ayesh, Hosni, "Prime Roles in Training Teachers", (Adwar Hama Fi Takween Al-Mou'alemeen), "*Al-Tarbeya*" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 31, (February 1979), pp. 70-71.

At the outset, the writer asserts the importance of providing a number of basic services necessary for training teachers. Then the article deals with the qualifications of the school in which teachers are trained, shedding light on its role in providing the necessary educational models in both the vocational and administrative fields for the would-be teachers.

This is followed by [illegible] discussion of the role of the cooperative teacher who allows his students to work with him under his supervision. The article further sheds light on the role of the teacher of the institute who is responsible for applying these principles and further explains the requirements of students so that they may properly be trained.

Finally, the article reviews the services which the teachers training institute should provide in the field of developing and improving the standard of training provided to the would-be teachers. Then it explains the importance of selecting the schools in which students may be trained to become teachers and the qualifications that should be fulfilled by these schools.

Primary Stage Teachers - Kuwait

176. El-Qatari, Mohamed Ibrahim Ibrahim, "A Comparative Study of the Content of Educational Programs for Training Teachers of the Primary Stage in Egypt and Kuwait", (Derasah Mouqarenah Li-Mouhtawa Al-Baramij Al-Tarbaweyah Li-E'dad Mou'alim Al-Marhala Al-Ebteda'eya Fi Misr Wal-Kuwait), Tanta, Faculty of Education, Tanta University, 1979, 293 pages + appendices.

- Thesis for a Masters Degree in education presented to the Department of the Principles of Education, Faculty of Education, Tanta University.

This thesis comprises six chapters. The first indicates the importance, hypothesis, objectives, principles, problem, limits, method, steps and terms of the research. Then it reviews previous relevant studies.

Chapter 2 asserts the importance of the primary stage in Egypt and deals with the same stage in Kuwait during the era of individual private efforts, the era of gradual growth and that of educational development in Kuwait, indicating the objectives of the primary school in Kuwait.

Chapter 3 covers the training of teachers for the primary stage in Egypt before and after the 1952 revolution. Then it deals with the training of teachers for the primary stage in Kuwait before 1949, mentioning the circumstances that lead to the establishment of the two men and women teachers training institutes in 1972, and how education in these two institutes was developed.

Chapter 4 starts by analyzing the educational programs in the teachers training institutes in Egypt and Kuwait. Then it shows the aim of conducting this field study, its tools, how the sample was selected, the procedures of study conducted in both Kuwait and Egypt, and its results as obtained through the opinion of some educational leaderships in charge of training teachers in Kuwait and in Egypt.

Chapter 5 compares the educational programs in Egypt and Kuwait in the light of both the analysis of these programs and the results of the field study.

Finally, chapter 6 presents the conclusion and recommendations pertaining to the selection of students for teachers training institutes. This is followed by a list of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the researcher.

The appendices include a questionnaire of the staff, teaching educational subjects in men and women teachers training institutes in both Egypt and Kuwait.

Seminars - Arab Countries

177. The Arab League Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, "Requirements of the Strategy of Education for Training the Arab Teacher", (Mutatalebat Strategeyat Al-Tarbeya Fi E'dad Al-Mou'alim Al-Arabi), Cairo, 1979, 318 pages.

- Document on the Work and Recommendations of the Seminar on Requirements of the Strategy of Education for Training the Arab Teacher, Muscat, 24/2 to 1/3/1979.

This document falls in three parts. The first reviews the objectives of the seminar, the basis of its organization, the trends that emerged in the documents and recommendations, presenting these recommendations.

Part 2 enumerates the papers presented to the seminar namely: tomorrow's teacher and his role in comprehensive development, psychology of the Arab teacher, the code of ethics of the teaching profession, a new functional construction for the teaching profession, the teaching profession in the Arab heritage and its reflections on contemporary education and promoting the efficiency of teachers in a developing society.

Part 3 is devoted to the appendices which include a list of the names of delegations and organisations participating in the seminar as well as a list of the members of the preparatory committee.

Concepts - Arab Countries

178. Rayan, Mohamed Hashim, "Teaching, Its Concept and Practices", (Al-Tadrees - Mafhoumihi Wa-Moumarasatihi), "Risalat Al-Mou'alim", (The Teacher's Mission), Issue No. 2, 22nd year, Ministry of Education, Department of Public Relations, (June 1979), pp. 25-27.

The article starts by asserting the importance of the educational process, its essential role and the role of the teacher himself in this process.

The article further reviews the opinions of educationalists in the concept of education.

Finally, the article enumerates the tasks of a teacher during his work hours in class as mentioned in some earlier studies. A list of references is appended to the article.

Development - Arab Countries

179. Ismail, Qasem Yahya, "Development of Means and Methods of Education", (Tatawour Torouq Wa-Wasa'el Al-Ta'lim), "Adab Al-Rafedain", (The Literature of Mesopotamia), Al-Mousel, Issue No. 10, (March 1979), pp. 331-352.

The article starts by dealing with the role of education in developing society and explains how the speedy comprehensive development of the whole world in general and of the Arab World in particular has affected the educational systems.

Here the writer asserts that these systems should adopt a profound comprehensive outlook by following new methods in training and preparing youth.

Then the writer speaks of education in the pre-Islamic era and how schools, monasteries and scholars have affected the educational trend in Mesopotamia. The article also sheds light on the role that temples played in the life of Ancient Egyptians and in spreading education then. Then it refers to the educational systems of Romans and Greeks.

This is followed by an explanation of the methods of education prior to and after Islam. Here the writer mentions in particular the systems of seminars, narration, listening, dictation, and reading.

The article then compares education in the Islamic State in the Middle Ages and in the civilized states at present. It concludes with a discussion on the methods of education mentioning, memorization, understanding, questions, discussions, debates and study.

At the end, there is a bibliographical list of references consulted by the writer in preparing the article.

Geography - Arab Countries

180. Hamawi, Mohamed Nehad, "The Social Trend in Understanding, Geography and its Educational Results", (Al-Itijah Al-Ijtema'ie Fi Fahm Al-Goghraphia Wa-Nata'ejihi Al-Tarbaweya), "Al-Mou'alim Al-Arabi" magazine, (The Arab Teacher), Syria, 32nd year, Issue No. 6, (June 1979), pp. 404-420.

At the outset the article deals with the cultural agreement signed by a number of Arab countries and its impact on amending the educational syllabuses in these countries. Then the article shows how this amendment made geography teachers teach history and civics in the preparatory stage.

The article further presents the attitude of these teachers regarding this trend. Then the writer explains the reasons for such an amendment, dealing with the social trend in understanding geography and its educational results. One of these results is the change in the outlook to this subject, and the appearance of the social trend.

The article likewise reviews the development of this subject in the various eras, and explains its present concept and content as well as the opinions of scholars in it, and what they want it to achieve. In this respect the writer concentrates on the social results of the trends of this subject.

Here the writer asserts the importance of geography as a bridge between natural and human sciences, indicating the importance of human geography, and showing how teachers must indicate the strong relation between natural and human geography when teaching geography, as well as the importance of geography in teaching other social subjects and the necessity of having geography teachers teach other social subjects.

Finally, the writer refers to the recommendations issued by Arab and foreign conferences regarding this issue, mentioning the international modern trends in this field and asserting the necessity of training teachers.

A bibliographical list of references is appended to the article.

TEACHING PROFESSION

Code - Arab Countries

181. Kazim, Ma'souma, "The Code of Ethics for the Teaching Profession", (Al-Dostoor Al-Akhlaki Li-Mihnat Al-Ta'lim), prepared by Ma'souma Kazim and Nazli Saleh Ahmed, The Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, "The Requirements of the Strategy of Education in the Light of Training the Teacher", (Moutatalebat Stratigeyat Al-Tarbeya Fi Dou'e E'dad Al-Mou'alim), Cairo, 1979, pp. 93-103.

- Paper presented to the Seminar on the Requirements of the Strategy of Training the Arab Teacher, Muscat, 24/2 to 1/3/1979.

In the introduction, the writers speak of the teaching profession and the important role of a teacher as a human being, as a teacher and as a reformer. Then the study itself starts by explaining the concept of the code of ethics for the teaching profession and its importance and reviews its objectives.

Then the document deals with the quality of the teacher, the basis of selecting and training teachers, the teacher's duties and obligations towards the profession itself, the students, his fellow colleagues, his bosses, parents, environment, society and towards himself.

The paper, likewise, defines the rights of the teacher that should be respected by society, state and educational organizations and institutions.

In conclusion, the paper determines the basis of the code of ethics of the teaching profession which identifies the role and rights of the teacher.

Development - Arab Countries

182. Amer, Nabil, "A New Occupational Structure for the Teaching Profession", (Bena' Wazifi Jadeed Li-Mehnat Al-Ta'leem), The Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, "Requirements of the Strategy of Education in the Light of the Teacher's Training", (Moutatalebat Estratigeiat Al-Tarbeya Fi Dou' E'dad Al-Mou'alim), Cairo, 1979, pp. 111-189.

- Paper presented to the Seminar on the Requirements of the Strategy of Education for Training Arab Teachers, Muscat, 24/2 - 1/3/1979.

The prelude of the paper deals with the spread of education in the Arab World, the impact of this phenomenon and how it is most necessary to provide sufficient numbers of teachers, raise the standard of teachers and develop the teaching profession.

Then the writer explains the concept of the teaching profession, describing the meaning of this concept in the early Islamic era and its development eversince. This is followed by a definition of the components of the profession, its objectives and the strategy that should be adopted to improve and develop this profession in future.

In this respect, the paper concentrates on the importance of improving the outlook to the teaching profession to make it equal to other professions, of unifying the sources for the Arab teachers training, of securing an integration between teachers training institutes, of achieving integration between preparation and teachers training, arousing the interest of teachers in educational researches and endeavouring to attract the best elements to the teaching profession.

Then the researcher speaks of the reconstruction of the teaching profession in a new occupational structure that serves the requirements of the Arab communities.

In this respect, the writer reviews the essential consideration that contribute to this structure, such as the necessity of determining the standards of the teaching profession, unifying the sources for training teachers, endeavouring to promote the continuous training and development of teachers and confronting the socio-economic problems of teachers.

The conclusion asserts the importance of implementing the suggestions mentioned in all the studies and papers submitted to the seminar.

Islamic Era - Arab Countries

183. Qombar, Amr, "Teaching Profession in the Arab Heritage and its Reflection on Contemporary Education", (Mehnat Al-Ta'lim Fil-Tourath Al-Arabi Wa-In'ekasatiha Fil-Ta'lim Al-Mou'aser), The Arab League Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, "Requirements of the Stratogy of Education in the Light of Teachers Training", (Moutatalebat Stratogeyat Al-Tarbeya Fi Dou'e E'dad Al-Mou'alim), Cairo, 1979, pp. 190 - 276.

- Paper presented to the Seminar on the Requirements of the Strategy of Education in Training the Arab Teacher, Muscat, 24/2 to 1/3/1979.

At the outset, the paper explains the term profession as a concept and a movement. Then it reviews the historical development of the profession giving its definition.

Then the paper deals with education as a religious act and the teaching profession of those teaching children, indicating the interest shown in "Kuttabs" as educational institutes in the Arab society before and after Islam.

The study also reviews the objectives of teaching children, referring here to the teachers of the Kuttabs as a professional group, indicating the characteristics and work of those teachers and how they may be trained for this profession.

The paper then presents the methods of education, explaining the professional ethics of the teachers of Kuttabs and sheds light on the professional image of teachers in society.

The paper also deals with teachers of higher education and the objectives of this type of education in the early Islamic era and how teachers for higher education were trained then.

Finally, the paper explains the professional ethics of the teachers of higher education. This is followed by a list of references consulted by the researcher.

YOUTH

Islamic Upbringing - Arab Countries

184. Shehata, Abdullah Mahmoud, "Islamic Manners in Upbringing Youth", (Min Adab Al-Islam Fi Tarbeyat Al-Shabab), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 31, (February 1979), pp. 68-69.

At the outset, the writer mentions the verses of the Holy Koran which call for repentance, following the right path and refraining from temptation. Then he enumerates the reasons that made youth rally around the Prophet. The article then sheds light on the efforts of youth in the Islamic migration era and in spreading the cause of Islam.

The article further reviews the sayings of the Prophet which call upon youth to purge their souls and refrain from temptation, wine and gambling. Here the writer cites some examples of the purity and honesty of youth in the early Islamic era, indicating how this good ideals could be followed and how youth could take pride in their past.

Responsibilities - Iraq

185. Zaher, Kazim Boutein, "A Comparative Study on the Social Responsibilities of Youth Affiliated or Non-Affiliated to the Youth Center", (Dirasah Mouqarenah Lil-Mas'ouleyah Al-Ijtema'eyah Beina Al-Shabab Al-Montameen Wa Gheir Al-Montameen Ela Markaz Al-Shabab), Baghdad, Faculty of Education, Baghdad University, 1979, 139 pages.

- Thesis for obtaining a Masters Degree in education presented to the Faculty of Education, Baghdad University.

This thesis comprises five chapters. The first deals with the importance, the variables, the objectives, the hypothesis, the limits and the terms of the research.

Chapter 2 gives a historical background of Youth Centers, and reviews the relevant previous studies and researches.

Chapter 3 explains the tools of research, the method of choosing the sample, how the criterion for social responsibility is applied, and how the results of the application are rectified.

Then chapter 4 enumerates the results of the research in the fields of differences in social responsibilities amongst youth affiliated or non-affiliated to youth centers in the various parts of Baghdad, and the impact of the social factor in augmenting social responsibility.

This is followed by an analysis of the results of this research and a comparison of these results with the results of other previous studies.

Chapter 5 includes the conclusions and recommendations regarding planning and establishing youth centers, increasing such centers and encouraging efficient activities.

The researcher concludes by suggesting future researches and listing the Arabic and foreign references he has consulted in preparing his study.

The Supreme Youth Welfare Council - Formation - Qatar

186. Qatar, Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc. Cabinet Decree No. 3 for 1979 Concerning the Setting up of the Supreme Youth Welfare Council, "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Doha, Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 33, (June 1979), pp. 18-19.

This decree comprises four parts including 22 articles. Part 1 includes articles 1 and 2 the first of which explains how the council is to be set up and the second provides for its competences and objectives.

Part 2 comprises the following 8 articles concerning the agencies of the council. Article 3 deals with the major agencies, while articles 4 and 5 define the tasks of the Chairman of the Council and what should be done in case of his absence.

Article 6 explains how sub-committees may be set up and their competences, before article 7 determines how the secretariat of the council may be set up and its sections.

Then articles 8 to 10 deal with the appointment and competences of the Secretary and the tasks of the Assistant Secretary.

Part 3 covers articles 11 to 15 and deals with the meetings of the council and the committees.

Part 4 which starts with article 16 and ends with article 19 discusses the budget of the council and how it may be determined and measures for expenditure.

Finally part 5, including the last three articles, presents the conclusive provisions.

Article 20 asserts the importance of having all governmental and popular organizations abide by the resolutions of the council.

Then article 21 mentions the necessity of laying down the financial and administrative regulations to enable the council to fulfil its tasks.

Article 22 indicates means of putting this decree into effect and its effective date.

Welfare - Arab Countries

187. "Youth Sector Between Welfare and Care", (Qeta' Al-Shabab Beina Al-Re'aya Wal-Ihtemam), "Al-Tarbeya" magazine, (Education), Qatar, 8th year, Issue No. 31, (February 1979), p. 31.

After indicating the importance of youth for Qatar and their role in promoting its place amongst peoples, the article deals with youth welfare and the efforts of the state in providing youth with social, athletic, cultural and artistic care.

Then the article explains the role of the state in caring [illegible] youth mentioning its present efforts and concentrating on the importance of: presenting programs that help shed light on the activities of the state in the field of youth welfare, beaming detailed instructive programs on various sports, encouraging youth to attend camps and clubs, organizing competitions between youth, organizing seminars on athletic games, spreading a spirit of religiousness among youth, and explaining the methods that should be followed by the state in these fields so that all youth may really benefit from them.

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